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GERMANY OFFERS TO ASSUME ALLIED DEBTS TO AMERICA

International Loan Proposed to Permit Payment of Reparations — Secretary Hughes Shows Note to Ambassadors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The United States Government has received a new German proposal for the payment of war indemnity, but has not transmitted it to the Allies. The Secretary of State did, however, submit copies of the note to the ambassadors of France, Belgium, Japan and Great Britain.

The note states that Germany, "in the event the United States and the Allies so desire, is willing, according to the extent of her ability and capacity, to assume the allied obligations to the United States."

The note arrived late on Monday evening, and was decoded and ready for consideration when the Cabinet met yesterday morning. No statement was made after the meeting, however, as to the character of the discussion or the decisions arrived at.

The President is accustomed to leave all such matters to the Secretary of State, who took the position that the time was not ripe for him to discuss the subject. Herbert Hoover, the member of the Cabinet who, next to Mr. Hughes, is the best informed on foreign conditions, was in conference with the Secretary of State after the Cabinet meeting. Later, the ambassadors called and the secretary was engaged with them throughout the afternoon. The only impression which the State Department permitted to go out was that it was maintaining for the time absolute neutrality, and that there was a great desire that the fact that the representatives of the Allies were permitted to see the note in the possession of the department should not be mistaken for an act of transmission of the note by the United States behalf of Germany. In no way is the United States acting for Germany, and it will not do until the attitude of the Allies is made known.

Mr. Hughes' Assurance

In the brief and prompt response of Secretary Hughes to the German appeal for American mediation, on April 21, he closed with the assurance: "Should the German Government take this course"—that is, of transmitting "such proposals as would present a proper basis of discussion"—then, "this government will consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allied governments in a manner acceptable to them, in order that negotiations may speedily be resumed." The question now arises, has the German Government met this stipulation of the American Secretary of State?

What Germany offers to do is far ahead of her earlier offers but also far below the amount set by the Allies, \$26,000,000 gold marks payable in 42 years, to be considered acceptable to them. However, in the light of the previously expressed eagerness of the Secretary of State to have the reparations issue settled as promptly as possible for the effect upon the world economic situation, it is thought that the German note may afford the wedge for "a basis of negotiations." It is far from the American policy to bring any pressure to bear upon the Allies, and it is for them to say whether they think that Germany is acting with sufficient good faith to warrant the reopening of negotiations and whether they desire the United States to transmit the note formally for such a purpose. This government will take no step which would seem to ally it with Germany or give cause for criticism on the part of the allied governments.

The New Offer

In her new note, Germany offers to pay 50,000,000 gold marks, which when converted into annuities, would total about 200,000,000 gold marks, the payments being according to her ability to pay. In evidence of good faith, Germany promises to place at the disposal of the Reparations Commission at once 150,000,000 marks in gold, silver and exchange and \$50,000,000 gold marks in treasury certificates, redeemable within three months in foreign exchange or foreign securities. To meet this enormous payment, Germany proposes a great international loan, the proceeds to be placed at the disposition of the Allies. The Germans would pay interest on the loan at the rate of per cent and provide for amortization. The amount not covered by the loan would be met, according to Germany's capacity, by payments in goods and materials.

French Want Money

It is declared in the note that Germany is willing to allow the allied powers to participate in the economic and financial amelioration of Germany and promises that she will cooperate in the reconstruction of the devastated regions so that she may acquit herself as quickly as possible of the sums remaining unpaid. This, it is believed here, will not be looked on with favor by France, who would see German business being built up through the labor and materials thus acquired, while France's labor would remain unemployed and French materials unsold. The French have always main-

tained that what they wanted from Germany was money with which to do their own restoring. The enormous amount of work entailed by such a huge contract for restoration would give all German business an impetus and would help the revival of her export trade as well as her domestic industry, it is declared, to the detriment of other nations. The French are disposed to look upon this offer as a ruse to effect a delay in their promised action to enforce the allied demands and to bring the United States into the question in such a way as to arouse antagonisms.

On the other hand, it is pointed out, the impossible is not to be exacted of Germany, and it is held to be the interest of the Allies the United States and all countries to find out what is the utmost that Germany can pay and forthwith to insist upon her prompt fulfillment of that payment.

WORLD DOMINATION BY JEWS IS DENIED

Mr. Zangwill Says No Movement of Jews for Unity Allowed in Russia Nor Are There Any Plans for World Domination

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — There is no movement of the Jews on any account allowed in Russia which might stand for unity, Israel Zangwill, the Jewish author, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the course of an interview. The Russian Soviet Government, he said, commissioners of which are mostly Jews, is held in certain quarters to be an example of Jewish achievement toward the domination of the world. As for the report that the Russian Government has legalized the organization of a "Jewish defense guard," to protect Jewish communities against pogroms, Mr. Zangwill pointed out that there have always been defense guards in Russia formed by the Jews themselves for the purpose of protection.

Mr. Zangwill sees no special significance in the report in view of the hostility of the Soviets to any Jewish movement which is wider than Russia and has not the promotion of the Soviet system for its main object. Mr. Zangwill stated that for world domination there must be unity among the Jews, but there is no such unity. "It is the tragedy of my life that I have spent it trying to achieve a common purpose among them," he declared.

A Whipping Boy

Henry Ford's campaign in his newspaper, The Dearborn Independent, in which it is argued that the Jews are out to dominate the world, said Mr. Zangwill, is somewhat on the lines of articles which appeared in the Morning Post here about a year ago in reviewing "The Jewish Peril," originally published in Russia in 1905 by Prof. Sergel Nilus. This campaign is but another example of the tendency to make a whipping boy of the Jew whenever a world-shaking upheaval occurs.

"The Jewish Peril," he said, professes to set forth the proceedings, minutes or protocols of an alleged Sanhedrin, or meeting of learned elders of Zion, at Basel in 1897 and is the outline of a policy said to be aimed at the conquering of the world by the Jew, not necessarily by military means but by other more subtle and less open methods. As Mr. Zangwill was present at the Zionist congress at Basel in 1897, he is able to state that nothing was discussed with the secrecy that is alleged.

Discrepancy Shown Up

Moreover, the text of the book varies with the language in which it is printed, showing its dishonest purpose. In the English version there is no indictment of England for drawing upon Jewish support in her so-called empire schemes, such as the acquisition of Palestine. But in the German version of the legend of the conquering Jew, as given in The Dearborn Independent, reference to England is not omitted, and in that respect Mr. Zangwill thinks that The Dearborn Independent has served a useful purpose in showing up the discrepancy.

Dry Leaders Feeling Their Way

If it is not the intention of dry leaders in Congress to rush through their program without first feeling their way, Mr. Volstead believes the country should be given a "chance to soak in the proposed amendments" before getting his committee together. The Judiciary Committee is "packed" with dry members, purposely so on account of the attempts to break down the enforcement act. Mr. Volstead will now open hearings within a week, he said, and each side will be given a chance.

The Jews state that there are no such secret documents and, in face of the contradictory assertions, are unable to prove their non-existence. Professor Nilus originally said that the substance of his accusations was derived from French Freemasonry circles, but in the 1911 edition of his book he simply said they were founded on secret reports of the Zionist congress at Basel. This volte face, Mr. Zangwill cites as proof of the mendacity on the part of the propagandist, who was obviously pro-Tsar and anti-Jewish.

LIQUOR ATTACK ON PROHIBITION LAW

Bill Introduced in the National House to Transfer the Entire Machinery of Enforcement to the Department of Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The liquor element and the drys are marshaling their forces in Congress for a final contest on prohibition enforcement. It is expected to come next week, when Andrew J. Volstead (R.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, announces he intends to press for action on his bone-dry bill repealing the so-called Palmer beer ruling.

While the dry forces were laying their plans for the coming fight, the liquor element yesterday began planning the destruction of the existing enforcement machinery by the introduction in the House of a bill to place the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act entirely in the hands of the Department of Justice.

There was supreme satisfaction among the dry leaders when it became known that Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, would lead the fight in the Senate for Mr. Volstead's bone-dry bill. Senator Sterling declared that he would introduce the Volstead bill in the Senate at his earliest convenience. He likewise intends to renew his fight of the last Congress to place all the prohibition agents and inspectors under the civil service laws.

Charges by Mr. Volstead

Charges that the Appropriations Committee is behind the movement in the House to transfer the powers of the enforcement office to the Attorney-General were made by Mr. Volstead.

"It is nothing but an attempt to paralyze the enforcement service," Mr. Volstead declared. "I am glad to see that the wets are beginning to show their hands. They are supporting this move, for which there is absolutely no need, simply to defeat the aims of the enforcement act."

The author of the bill transferring the enforcement powers to the Department of Justice, John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, is a pronounced liquor advocate, elected to Congress in the Republican landslide last November. He declared that he intended to demand hearings before the Judiciary Committee at the same time that Mr. Volstead holds hearings on his own measure, so that both questions might be thrashed out together.

"Since Mr. Volstead's amendments deal with the further division of the enforcement machinery between the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department," said Mr. Hill, "I regard it as highly important that all be considered together."

Mr. Hill States His Position

"A few years ago the United States was a partner in the distilling and the brewing business," said Mr. Hill. "Today the interest of the government in relation to beer, wines and liquors under the National Prohibition Act is primarily that of a prosecutor of infractions of its criminal statutes. Matters of revenue are properly for the treasury, but violations of law should be exclusively under the supervision of the Department of Justice. I favor the repeal of the National Prohibition Act, but so long as it remains a statute, in the interests of law enforcement and executive departments organization, it should be enforced by the Department of Justice and not by the Treasury Department. I have, therefore, introduced a bill amending the National Prohibition Act so that its enforcement will be exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General."

Mr. Hill's bill was denounced by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, one of the prohibition leaders in the Senate, as "something entirely unnecessary, as the enforcement act now gives ample jurisdiction to the Department of Justice."

Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, is another dry leader who is firmly opposed to the proposal and who can be counted upon to fight it to the last ditch.

Dry Leaders Feeling Their Way

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NEWS SUMMARY

Germany, in her latest note to the United States, has offered to assume the obligations of the Allies to America, and also proposes an international loan for financing her payments to the Allies. Secretary Hughes has not sent the note to the Allies, but has submitted copies of it to the ambassadors in Washington of France, Belgium, Japan and Great Britain.

p. 1

Basing his points on the record of the Nonpartisan League in South Dakota, Spurgeon Odell, who is marketing the state's bond issue in New York, declares that with the constitutional provisions for changing the form of government, there is no need of violent revolution in the United States, unless reactionary forces exercise repression to such an extent as to compel the people to abandon legal methods.

p. 5

In an effort to avert a strike of shipworkers, Rear Admiral Benson of the United States Shipping Board has called a conference of owners and employees for today. The engineers have refused reductions, and the owners have declined to accept the six demands of the unlicensed personnel as a precedent to discussion of wages.

p. 4

The debate on the Knox peace resolution in the United States Senate was postponed again yesterday because no senators on either side were prepared to speak to it. Senator Underwood says that the Democrats will oppose the resolution on the ground that a state of peace can be brought about only by treaty.

p. 4

The disarmament issue was pressed by Democratic members of the House of Representatives throughout the debate yesterday on the naval appropriations bill, and when adjournment was taken last night amendments to the bill directing the President to call an international conference on the subject were still pending. Republicans pleaded with the House not to embarrass the President with directions at this stage of international relations.

p. 4

The Volstead "bone dry" bill, designed to stop all gaps in the enforcement code, will be introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Sterling of South Dakota, who will also lead the fight for it there. Mr. Volstead declares that the move to place enforcement in the hands of the Department of Justice is an attempt to destroy the enforcement service.

p. 1

The proposal for a federal Department of Public Welfare is meeting with considerable opposition. Certain members of the President's Cabinet are understood to feel that it is unwise to add a new department to the government at a time when complete reorganization of the executive departments is under consideration.

p. 1

In Paris the belief is held that Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, may take part in the conference of the Supreme Council on Saturday, or at least attend it, while awaiting a special envoy from Washington.

Germany is said to aim at preventing execution of the French plans of occupation at all costs, while various communications seem to make it clear that the American President will do nothing to fetter France, who is encouraging voluntary reenlistment into the army.

p. 1

The rumor of the resignation of Dr. Masaryk as President of Czechoslovakia is proved to be untrue. He will shortly form a cabinet, to supersede the present government officials, who were appointed to deal with the Communist movement, now rendered harmless.

p. 1

Hopes of a settlement of the coal dispute in Britain are still entertained as a result of the translation of the coal owners' offer into actual wage figures. But a grave outlook has been caused by refusal of the railwaymen to distribute coal for essential purposes, both in colliery sidings and from overseas. Today there is to be working out this program before embarking on the experiment of a new department.

The Department of Labor, and organized Labor outside the government, is said also to regard the proposed innovation with disfavor.

p. 2

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p. 1

The retirement of Mr. J. W. Lowther from the Speakership of the House of Commons was the occasion for a remarkable tribute of friendship.

p. 2

According to Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, the questions which will be discussed at the conference of imperial premiers in June will include a review of the main features of foreign relations and the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

p. 4

The Pan-Epicoric Union, which is composed of American citizens of Greek descent, has forwarded a long letter to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, showing that the Greeks of Northern Epirus hold firm to their desire for union with the mother country.

p. 1

TZECHE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION DENIED

President Masaryk Not Likely to Retire for Many Years—People Look to Him in Case of Any Trouble With Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Contrary to circulated reports, President Masaryk, familiarly known as "the father of the nation," has not resigned the presidency of Czechoslovakia and The Christian Science Monitor's informant was informed at the Tzeccho-Slovakian legation that, failing some unforeseen circumstances, he is not likely to do so for many years to come. The rumor has got about owing to the clause in the Constitution that calls for the election of a deputy president in the head of the nation is absent from his post for more than six months, and as President Masaryk has arranged to make an extended visit to Capri, which it was stated will be his first vacation since 1914, the question arose of finding a suitable deputy, out of which originated the report of his resignation.

On his return, it was stated, he will form a new Cabinet to supersede the present government officials, who were placed in office with the object of dealing with the Communist movement in Tzeccho-Slovakia. This movement has now been rendered harmless. The Christian Science Monitor's informant stated and the Cabinet form of government will again be restored to at the earliest opportunity.

p. 4

There are "two schools of thought" on the subject, it is said. One holds that the Bureau of Education, now in the Department of the Interior, which is to be transferred to the Department of Welfare if it is established by legislative enactment, should be developed into a separate department with its own Cabinet officer at the head. The subject of education, it is held by those who favor such a course, is as important as commerce or labor, or any of the other interests represented by a portfolio in the Cabinet. It is welfare itself, and should not be subordinated to mere participation, with a lot of other subjects, in a general department such as it is proposed to establish.

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p. 4

afternoon. The clause stating the amount Germany is ready to pay reads as follows:

"Germany declares herself ready to engage to pay for reparations a total of \$6,000,000,000 marks gold at their present value. Germany is equally ready to pay this amount in annuities adapted to her productive capacity up to a total of \$60,000,000,000 marks gold."

The issue of an international loan is proposed, the proceeds to be placed at the disposition of the Allies. On this loan Germany would pay interest at 4 per cent and provide for amortization. The sum of the reparations total not covered by this international loan would be provided, to the limit of Germany's capacity, by payment in goods and materials. Further, "Germany is disposed to allow the allied powers to participate in Germany's economic and financial amelioration. Germany will cooperate with all her efforts in the reconstruction of the devastated regions, so that she may acquit herself as quickly as possible of the sums remaining unpaid."

Security for Credits

The offer of immediate payments representing 1,000,000,000 marks gold is made up as follows:

"First: One hundred and fifty million marks in gold, silver and bills receivable;

"Second: Eight hundred and fifty million marks in bills of exchange upon the Treasury, which would be paid at the latest in three months in bills receivable and in foreign securities."

As security for the credits accorded her, the proposals state, Germany is willing to pledge public revenues and properties, in a manner to be determined between the contracting parties.

An arbitration proposal for determining the total amount due from her on reparations says:

"Germany suggests the appointment of an unbiased commission to fix the total sum of her war reparations, which she pledges to accept as binding and to carry out in good faith."

"Germany," continues the note, "takes upon herself the obligation to recognize as binding the decisions of the international commission of experts upon her capacities. If it is believed by the American Government that another form of proposals would make the matter easier to handle, the German Government asks that it be notified of the points on which modification appears desirable to the American Government. The German Government also would welcome any suggestion from the American Government."

Obligations to Be Annullied

"The German Government is too deeply convinced that the peace and well being of the world are dependent upon a speedy, moderate and just solution of the reparations problem not to do everything possible, so that the United States shall be in a position to present the matter to the allied governments."

"With the acceptance of these proposals," says the German note, "Germany's other reparations and obligations will be annulled, and all German private property in foreign countries be released."

Penalties to Be Discontinued

Dr. Walter Simons was prepared to go before the Reichstag and read the text of Germany's reparations proposals today. He was to have disclosed Germany's terms yesterday, but declared they could not be discussed until the receipt of the German note to the Allies had been acknowledged by the United States Government, through which they are being forwarded to the entente. In addition to the details of the German proposals, the Foreign Minister was expected to make a statement covering the genesis of the government's action in invoking the aid of Washington.

Communists and Nationalists attempted to interpellate members of the Ministry in the Reichstag yesterday respecting the government's foreign politics, but failed to provoke a reply from Dr. Simons. The German press is not informed as to the German terms, publishing only conjectural news, and withholding comment. Prof. Otto Hoetzsch, speaking for the National People's Party, yesterday charged the Cabinet with "lack of national dignity" in the conduct of foreign affairs.

Germany declares that the proposals are only capable of being carried out if the system of penalties now in force is discontinued forthwith. If she is freed of all unproductive outlays now imposed on her and if she be given freedom of trade.

Germany Excited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The irritation of the general public was intense here because at the request of the American authorities the text of the note containing the German counter-proposals sent to President Harding was long kept secret.

Irritation at the German Cabinet's alleged clumsy handling of the situation has caused sharp expressions of disapproval in the Reichstag, when the spokesman of the Independent Socialist and Conservative parties sharply criticized Dr. Simons.

The Foreign Secretary declared he regretted he was compelled to postpone his reply. There is a general belief that Dr. Simons' position is badly shaken and his resignation can only be averted through success attending his attempt to persuade the American Government to act as mediator. Among the names mentioned as possible successor to Dr. Simons is Dr. Solf, formerly Colonial Minister.

In French official circles here the situation is still judged somberly, but on the other hand, tonight's evening newspapers declare the prospects of a peaceful solution of the reparations difficulty has suddenly become brighter.

FRENCH COMMENT ON RUHR QUESTION

Strong Tendency to Adopt Firm Attitude Toward Germany in Reparations Issue Voiced by the Leading Newspapers

PARIS, France (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—Commenting on the participation of the United States in the reparations settlement, the "Temps" says the United States has a great responsibility, but that it hopes it will facilitate the allied task by "rejecting spontaneously, without even consulting the Allies officially, any German proposal that manifestly is inadequate." This newspaper outlines the "Allies" problems as being divided into four questions.

The first question it declares, is the requirement that Germany pay the balance of the 12,000,000,000 gold marks due under Article 235 of the Peace Treaty. It remarks that this is entirely separate from the final reparations solution.

"What is the sole means for collecting this in the minimum time?" asks the "Temps," and adds: "It is the seizure of a guarantee that presents the greatest wealth. This guarantee, none will deny, is the Ruhr basin."

Continuing, the "Temps" says: "Under Article 235, occupation of the Ruhr is imperative, beginning May 1. The French Government cannot concede that point."

The second question, the "Temps" continues, "is the determination by the Reparations Commission what Germany owes. Germany's estimate of what she thinks she can pay has nothing to do with that question. It is for the Allies later to determine to what extent they wish to reduce the obligations, and when they wish to do so."

The third question is how and when Germany must pay. It would be absurd to wish to decide today what will be Germany's capacity for payment in 10 or 20 years."

The newspaper remarks that the Treaty provides for the Reparations Commission to act upon Germany's appeal if later circumstances should justify this.

Cause of Present Crisis

"The demand for a lump sum has brought about the present crisis," the "Temps" asserts, and adds: "Let that lesson be sufficient."

Regarding question four, the "Temps" says:

"For nearly two years, Germany has resisted and evaded. The offers she brings at the last minute under menace of the occupation of the Ruhr have no greater value in her eyes than her signature to the Treaty of Versailles. The next government of Northern Epirus will say that the offers were exacted by force and that Germany is obliged to keep her word only as she believes she has the means."

"In this way the present crisis could be repeated periodically until a war of revenge followed. The Allies ought not to expose themselves to this mortal risk. They have a right to exact special guarantees, proportioned according to the bad faith Germany has shown thus far, and, according to the evil designs her actual rulers harbor."

The "Intransigent," in explaining Mr. Lloyd George's difficulty in following Aristide Briand's proposed course, reminds the world that "there also is a public opinion in France that reiterates 'We must be paid.'"

This newspaper declares that American participation "influences the whole problem profoundly, but not enough, however, to cause us to abandon the underlying principle that German words no longer suffice; that Germany must add to them proofs of her sincerity—that is to say, guarantees."

Germany Gaining Time

The "Liberté" considers the occupation of the Ruhr basin as having been adopted as a basis, but says Germany still is gaining time.

The "Journal des Débats" frankly criticizes Mr. Briand's Ruhr plan. This newspaper says it is too complicated and that it would be surprised if it gave Mr. Lloyd George a slight shiver.

The newspaper adds that a big army is not needed and suggests that the Supreme Council in an hour could decide to tax the Ruhr coal 50 francs, which would yield 5,000,000,000 francs on a possible output of 100,000,000 tons, or at least two or three billion francs.

The Allies, it says, could order the Germans to collect the tax, could maintain a sufficient number of troops to insure enforcement of the order, and, at their leisure, could develop a program of customs duties to be collected for the purpose of reparations. Meantime, the newspaper asserts, the Allies could examine into any counter-proposals Germany might have.

France Demands Guarantees

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Aristide Briand told the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon: "If on May 1 satisfactory proposals, with acceptable guarantees, are not made by the German Government the Ruhr will be occupied."

After hearing the Premier's statement, the Chamber declared confidence in the government by a vote of 424 to 29, with 59 deputies abstaining from voting.

WAGE REDUCTION IN GARMENT INDUSTRY

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wages in the garment industry here will be reduced 5% to 13% per cent, effective May 1, under a decision by the board of referees maintained by the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers Association and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The referees

ruled that every regular worker shall be guaranteed 40 weeks' employment each year, to be divided into two periods of 20 weeks each, and one week's vacation with pay. If the employer fails to provide work, the employee can draw from a guarantee fund two-thirds of his minimum wage for the time he is unemployed during a 20 weeks period. The fund will be maintained by the employer, who will deposit weekly, with an impartial chairman, a sum equal to 7½ per cent of his direct labor pay roll.

NO SETTLEMENT IN THE MINERS' STRIKE

Conference With British Miners Is Adjourned—Railwaymen's Refusal to Handle Coal Causes a Serious Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The joint conference between representatives of the miners, coal owners and the government, which reassembled this afternoon at the Board of Trade, was adjourned this evening until tomorrow morning, when Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will meet the miners and mine owners separately. While hopes of a settlement of the dispute are still entertained as a result of the translation of the coal owners' offer into actual wages figures, a grave outlook in the general situation has been caused by the railwaymen's refusal to distribute coal for the essential purposes of the community.

This action of the railwaymen was announced in the House of Commons tonight by Sir Eric Geddes, who said: "I regret to inform the House that the National Union of Railwaymen has taken the grave step of instructing its members to refuse to handle coal in the colliery sidings, and also coal brought from overseas. This instruction is given without differentiation as to the purpose for which that coal is required, and it seems to me impossible that this great union can have realized the meaning or effect of this decision."

Attempts to Coerce Nation

"The coal in question is absolutely necessary for the life of the community and to prevent its delivery can only be interpreted as an attempt to starve the nation. The government during this and other industrial disputes has favored no class, but has secured the necessities for the life of the community as a whole, without discrimination. I have invited the secretary of this union to meet me immediately and I trust that good will result. It must be apparent that no government can allow the nation to be so coerced."

At today's resumed conference the mine-owners produced elaborate statistics, which had been demanded of them by the government yesterday, showing the wage proposals offered by the owners on the basis of what the industry could afford, and showing the gap necessary to be filled if government assistance is to be granted. These proposals, however, were not favorably received by the miners' representatives, who stated: "We do not propose to have private discussions along the lines indicated by the owners," and also: "We cannot consider this for a moment; we should be simply wasting our time."

Miners Determined

Replying to the government's reduction, which would not exceed 3s. 6d. in any case on the basis for the month of May, Herbert Smith, president of the Miners Federation, said: "We do not intend to accept that. You say you are prepared to discuss with us the rate that shall not go below 3s. 6d. in districts. We are not prepared to discuss at all about districts; we are here as a national body with a national object in view. The Premier is asking us to take less than the cost of living. We will starve before we accept it."

Replying to Mr. Smith, Sir Robert Horne said he did not know where the money was to come from. It could not be said he was taking the side of the owners, because when the owners had given up all their profits what side was there to take. The whole point he had been resisting was that the taxpayer should provide a large sum of money to keep the trade going.

Evan Williams for the mine owners stated they were prepared to pay in full the amount the industry could bear in the districts where government help was necessary, but in districts where the industry could give higher wages, there was no reason why the men in those districts should not get the higher wages available. Mr. Williams added that wherever the government might be called upon to come in, the owners would give up the whole of their profits for a limited period.

PRIMARY SYSTEM SAVED IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—A "storm of criticism, coupled with a threat to take the bill to a referendum, caused the state Legislature, in its closing hours, to recant its purpose to substitute the convention system for the direct primary. The only thing left of the measure, which first proposed to enter a convention nominee in the primary for each office to be filled, and then was altered to restrict the primary race to two nominations by a convention for each office, is a return to the old system of electing delegates. It was found by two years' experience that few would file as candidates for delegates, and the caucus system was substituted. The primary has been in use since 1907.

EPIROTES REJECT UNION WITH ALBANIA

Pan-Epirotic Union of America Shows Greeks of Northern Epirus Hold Firm to Desire for Union With Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—It will be remembered that for some time appeals have been made to the League of Nations through the Pan-Epirotic Union of America to have the rights of the Greeks in Northern Epirus protected against alleged Albanian injustice. Around this "unmoral action of the Albanian Government" has grown up a large mass of correspondence emanating not only from the Greek, but also from the Albanian side, and directed to the general secretary of the League, Sir Eric Drummond. Thus the Pan-Epirotic question, as the Greeks see it, has become a question of great interest to the League itself.

The long letter which follows and which was forwarded to Sir Eric Drummond by the Pan-Epirotic Union in America, is at once a defense of Korytza also. This district, like Argyrocastro, is awarded to Greece outright, and Korytza is made the subject for further negotiations between the Allies and America on the one hand, representing Albania, and Greece on the other.

"Moreover, the Allied note to Jugoslavia, dated January 20, 1920, embodies the unanimous decision reached by the Allies on the question of Korytza also. This district, like Argyrocastro, is awarded to Greece.

Senate's Approval

"President Wilson, in his notes of February 10 and 25, respectively, assented to the decisions reached by the Allies in respect to Northern Epirus, including Korytza.

"In June, 1921, the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee invited Albanian and Greek Epirotic committees to appear before the senators to present both sides of the Epirotic issue. A month later, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported unanimously in favor of the award of Northern Epirus, including Korytza, to Greece, and the Senate adopted the resolution unanimously.

"President Harding, in a telegraphic message to the Republican Committee of Greek-American citizens, declared last October, 'I voted in the Senate and I abide by the expression of sentiment that Thrasse, Smyrna, the Twelve Islands, and Northern Epirus into the belief that Greece has abandoned them and that they should submit to the necessity of participating in the parliamentary elections which were forced upon the Epirotic people by the memorandum of Mr. Macias addressed to the League of Nations.

"Mr. Dendramis touches very cursorily upon certain facts which we believe should be stressed with repeated emphasis because they constitute the key to the Epirotic difficulty. We refer to the international declarations and agreements hitherto reached in favor of the union of Northern Epirus with Greece.

Pressure Exerted

"Mr. Macias has, in his memoranda to the League of Nations, revealed the pressure exerted upon the Epirotic people by the Albanian Government, as well as the refusal of the former to take part in the elections.

"As evidence of both the refusal of the Christian Epirotic to participate in the elections, and of the cruelty with which the Albanian Government seeks to suppress the allegiance of the Epirotic to Greece, we quote a telegraphic order issued by Kol Tromara, Governor of Argyrocastro: 'The Orthodox element in Albania declares that it will not participate in the pending elections, awaiting a political change. This element is a traitor to Albania. We enjoin upon the military and civil authorities to arrest all those who abstain from the polls. (Signed) K. Tromara, Argyrocastro, February 19, 1921.'

"On the other hand, a number of other subsequent agreements have been reached not, as that of 1913, under duress, but in the light of justice and of right, in favor of the Greek claims.

An Autonomous Administration

"Upon the withdrawal of the Greek troops, in the spring of 1914, the Northern Epirotic established an autonomous administration at Argyrocastro, which, after nine months of successful war against the Albanians, was recognized by the Pact of Corfu in 1914.

"In 1915, the powers, including Italy, invited Mr. Venizelos to reoccupy the

area.

"In 1919, Mr. Venizelos presented

before the Supreme Council at Paris

evidence of the justice of the Greek

claims, and as a result of treaty was

signed at Paris between December 9, 1919, and January 20, 1920, by Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Nitti, and Mr. Venizelos. This treaty, approved by Mr. Lloyd George and by the American Commission, provided that as soon as a solution of the Adriatic problem was attained, Greece should automatically proceed to occupy Northern Epirus, including Korytza.

"The Treaty of Rapallo was signed

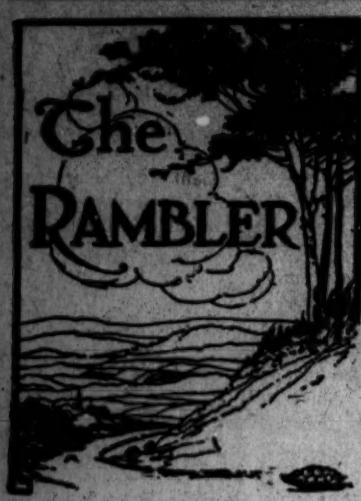
on October 30, 1920. Mr. Venizelos

fell on November 14, of the same year.

The present Greek Government, finding itself involved in the struggle to safeguard the rights of Greece under the provisions of the Treaty of Sèvres,

has not deemed it convenient, hitherto, to seek the application of the terms of the Treaty of Paris touching the question of Northern Epirus.

"The Supreme Council's award of Argyrocastro and Korytza to Greece is embodied not only in the said Treaty of Paris, but also in the joint note of the Allies and America to Italy, dated December



City Streets

There is a very ancient dispute as to whether life in the city or life in the country is to be preferred. This controversy, which rages today with undiminished vigor between the suburban commuter with his half-acre potato patch and the cliff-dweller of Gotham, probably began when the first Sumerians settled together in little clay villages along the Euphrates and looked down with scorn upon the simple country-folk who supplied them with fresh vegetables. The question is simply that of multitude versus solitude in a concrete form. Probably it is insoluble.

Each of the two opposing sides has its doubtful champions. Aristotle threw down the gage for the metropolitan forces by saying that the first condition of happiness is to have been born in a great and famous city. Not long after, however, Horace put up a faint protest against this view from his Sabine Farm, English poets have praised both extremes. It is clear that Pope, despite his pseudo-classic villa in Windsor Forest, really enjoyed life only in the town. Dr. Johnson, while admitting that there were some noble prospects in the wilds of Scotland, asserted with his customary emphasis that the finest prospect any Scotman ever sees is the road which leads to London. "Everything beyond Hyde Park is a desert," said Sir Fopling Flotter in 1767, taking all fashionable London with him in rapturous applause. Almost exactly a century later we overheard William Cowper saying with the calm conviction of a man expecting no dispute: "God made the country and man made the town." The wheel had come full circle.

Level-headed men have seen, of course, during all these ages, that there should be no dispute over the matter because the advantages of town and country life are really not to be compared with each other. Perhaps the wisest words ever uttered in the whole controversy are those of Touchstone, the Fool in "As You Like It," who says, when asked how he enjoys his first day's experience as a shepherd: "In respect that it is solitary, I like it well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. Now, in respect that it is in the fields, it pleases me well; but in respect that it is not in the court, it is tedious."

By the time of Wordsworth, the poet's preference for the country was definitely established, so that, whereas most of the great English poets of the eighteenth century had lived in London, most of those of the nineteenth have lived far from it as they could conveniently get. Even to-day there has been so little change that Mr. Masefield can write:

Oh, London Town's a fine town, and London sights are rare,

And busily goes the world there, but crafty grows the mind. And London Town of all towns I'm glad to leave behind.

"Crafty grows the mind?" In that adjectival one detects a certain unfairness, natural enough to the man who has elsewhere said:

One road leads to London. One road leads to Wales. But my road leads me seawards To the white dipping sail.

There can be no doubt that some persons grow crafty in London, as they do also in the country or even, it may be, on the sea. But others, such as Chaucer and Shakespeare, for example, have grown mellow there, and gravely sweet and deeply wise. If one were to take from Charles Dickens or from Charles Lamb all that London had taught him, all the tenderness and wisdom and humor that only London could have given, how much would be left?

Whether one grows crafty or wise through the influence of city streets may be open to dispute, but there can be no doubt that one does grow. The jostle of metropolitan crowds, the constant pressure and stimulus of novelty, the difficulty of street-crossings, keep one on the alert to a degree unknown to the countryman who merely has to look out for soft places in the road. The poet Gay wrote a long essay in blank verse under the title "Trivium" on the art of threading the streets of London. It is high time that this interesting poem, now nearly two centuries old, were brought down to date in a revised edition, with directions for dodging automobiles and trams.

The city dweller, moreover, is forced to attain a certain mental efficiency by the topographical complexity of his habitat. He carries in his thought a much more intricate map of his physical environment than the man of field and forest usually needs. That great erudition in the lore of roads, paths, and woodland trails which earned for Cooper's hero the name of "Path-finder" was no more wonderful in its way than the average acquaintance of street urchins with the boulevards and avenues and alleysways of the city. The man who knows London as Dickens or Sir Walter Besant knew it is proclaimed an intellectual giant by that fact alone, even if he knows nothing else.

Here we come, at last, upon the real reason for the well-known intellectual superiority of Bostonians—a thing the explanation of which has long puzzled

and perplexed the wisest scholars. The obvious reason for it is that throughout all of Boston's history there has been going on a remorseless selection of those fit to survive in Boston. All the others, the nameless and forgotten thousands, have trustfully wandered out of Winter, into Summer Street, let us say, and so on into the Cimmerian regions of the North Side, until the imagination flags in following them and they are lost from sight and no more seen . . . "spuris versent." The glorious powers of those who have survived this sifting process, however, almost seem to justify the enormous cost. Where else will you look for a topographical memory more intricate and exact than you find in these men who know their Boston as you know the palm of your hand? Boston's books and Boston's speeches! They were made in Boston's idle hours and as though with its little finger. They excite no wonder in one who has been hopelessly lost—O, many a time and often—in the crooked, whims, caprices, paradoxes, and tergiversations of Boston streets, and who has been rescued just as often from an untimely oblivion by gigantic Boston intellect to which all this network of unreason is simple and familiar as a nursery rhyme. So long as the streets of Boston remain what they are, the average intelligence of its citizens must remain very high.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

By SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The most significant thing about the meeting of the Unionist Party at the Constitutional Club on the invitation of Mr. Bonar Law is the necessity for the gathering. Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues lose no opportunity of denying rumors and assertions of differences of opinion in the rank and file of the Coalition. Then why bring them together to hear a lecture on the patriotic duty of every man among them to vote steadily with the government on divisions in the House of Commons? Whilst the meeting loyally greeted Mr. Bonar Law, and heartily cheered the conclusion of his speech, there was more than one declaration of discontent with the policy of the government. These were based upon three definite points. First came excessive expenditure; secondly, the control over it exercised by the bureaucracy; third, the correspondingly limited control of the House of Commons.

There is reason to believe that the meeting will have the double result of checking the tendency of Coalition members to stray into the wrong lobby, whilst the government, taking note of the prevalent feeling amongst their supporters, will more carefully eschew the financial extravagance mainly responsible for the present situation. Mr. Law plainly indicated that if they were defeated upon a division they would not resign office but would forthwith appeal to the country.

A potent influence in checking brooding mutiny in the Unionist Party is the fact that on the very day their meeting was held, a conference of the Allies on questions at issue with Germany was going forward at St. James's Palace.

The result, arrived at under the presidency of the English Prime Minister, has immensely strengthened his personal position. The only criticism offered is that there has been unnecessary delay in taking an inevitable step. When, 50 years ago, the situation was reversed, Germany having beaten France to the ground and holding her there by the throat, Bismarck did not falter for 2½ years about the terms of war indemnity or the date of their discharge. He kept the German Army bivouacking in the Champs Elysées in Paris till the first instalment was paid, and arrangements made for the prompt wiping off of the balance. France did not shuffle and whimper for over two years as the Germans have been permitted to do. She promptly paid up and bided her time. Germany, finding all her subterfuges unavailable, will now pay up in accordance with the mandate of the Treaty of Versailles, a conclusion of the matter which abroad and at home is by common consent largely conceded to the dexterous statesmanship of Mr. Lloyd George.

Various explanations appear in divers papers of the fact that in the miniature general elections closed at Penistone, Labor members chiefly won seats. I have not seen anywhere suggested a reason as simple as a sum in multiplication. Figures show that women, awaking to the value of the suffrage conferred upon them, took a prominent, not to say a preponderating part in determining the issue. At Kirkaldy, for example, where a Labor member won a seat which for a generation has been an uncontested Liberal stronghold, out of an electorate of 30,000 not less than 12,000 were women. Of these the larger number were the wives of working-men, who thus practically had at their disposal two votes against the one conferred upon the ordinary elector. In some quarters it is confidently predicted that the next general election, which seems nearer than it did a fortnight ago, will endow the country with a Labor government.

The Horse's Pedometers
The whorls of hair on the coats of horses and other animals may be called animal pedometers, because they register the locomotive activities of the creatures on whose bodies they are found. The best examples and the greatest number of these hairy whorls and crests are found on the domestic horse. A notable instance is the graceful feathering that extends along the hollow of the flank, dividing the trunk of the animal from the hindquarters. There are also crests and whorls on the horse's chest and other parts of its body.

A study of the action of the underlying muscles explains the origin of these peculiarities in the lay of the hair, and furnishes the justification for calling them pedometers, although, of course, the analogy is only superficial.

THE GOULD LEAGUE OF BIRD LOVERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Gould League of Bird Lovers is easily the biggest society of boys and girls in Australia. In Victoria alone, there are more than 60,000 members. And the league is flourishing in all the states; even in New Guinea a branch has been started.

Bird Day is celebrated in the spring each year, when school lessons in the forenoon are devoted chiefly to bird studies. In the afternoon the pupils enjoy outdoor studies.

The teacher takes them to the bush,

if it is near, or to a park, in the case of city schools. The youngsters delight in being out-of-doors, and they learn how to use their eyes, watching

sterling silver articles purchase the silver sheets from mills that make a specialty of rolling them. Sterling silver contains 975 parts of pure silver to 25 parts of copper. The copper gives it the requisite hardness.

THE RAVENNA FRESCO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"A new portrait of Dante?" Critics smiled when the news appeared last summer. Of course a new portrait of the great poet had to be discovered in time for the sexcentenary celebrations! The coincidence was too marvellously appropriate to win credence from any but those who are ready to believe anything whatever, so long as

it is sufficiently picturesque.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Black swans on Port Hacking River, New South Wales

wild birds. The love of nature is fostered, too, by these rambles. Bird nesting is as popular as ever, only, since the Gould League was formed, egg collecting has gone out of fashion. Each member of the league is pledged to protect native birds, and to refrain from robbing their nests.

Some of Australia's leading public men, including a prime minister, have encouraged the Gould League movement. The bird laws in force in the United States are strongly approved by the naturalists in the Commonwealth, and are frequently quoted in discussions on bird protection. The Audubon Societies have done much for American birds, and the Gould League is following their example.

Quesland has a strong and active branch of the league, owing largely to the enthusiasm of Alex. H. Chisholm, the president. He devotes nearly all his leisure to bird observing and league work, and he receives support from the government and the people. The grown-up folk are almost as keen as the children. The Education Department (as in some of the other states) helps the movement, as its educational value is recognized.

America's great bird society is named after a famous ornithologist. The Gould League of Bird Lovers helps to keep green the memory of the father of bird study in Australia. John Gould, author of the classic work on the birds of Australia, would have been a delightful companion for John Audubon. Both were born naturalists and men of fine character.

All over Australia the open air life is in favor. Nature study is taught in the schools, and parents encourage their boys and girls to go into the wilds for their week-ends and longer holidays. In the mountains and down by the sea, you will find thousands of people who are more or less interested in natural history. The press devotes much space to open air subjects, and some journals feature nature study.

One of the most wonderful reserves in the Commonwealth is the National Park, near Sydney, the capital of New South Wales. It has been justly called "one of the most magnificent recreation grounds in the world." The area is 36,300 acres, so that, in size, it is second only to the great Yellowstone Park in the United States. Here, only 16 miles from the greatest city of the Commonwealth, one may be alone with wild nature, and see forest creatures at home. The lyre bird may cross your path, and show little sign of shyness. Bowers of the wonderful power birds—playgrounds decorated with shells and flowers—are found close to the broad highway which runs right through the park, with wilderness on its either side. Here you may see the rock-warbler, the white-shafted fantail, and many another small bird; more than 100 species in all.

Port Hacking River lends beauty and interest to the reserve. Black swans on the stream are so friendly—though they are "wild birds"—that they will take food from the hands of visitors.

In the park are deep, romantic glens and gorges, which divide the table land. There are giant trees and a host of lovely flowers, among them the waratah and rock lilies which are famed among botanists.

Each Australian state has its reserve. Victoria's National Park is Wilson's Promontory, a vast area of wild country, where some of the strangest animals are to be found. Emus, the giant flightless bird, and big kangaroos may be seen here, at close range. The koala or "native bear," a quaint little marsupial, is abundant, although in many localities, outside the park, it has disappeared.

Sheet Silver

The cheapening of the price of sterling silver articles within the generation past has been due partly to the invention of methods of rolling silver into sheets, from which the articles are stamped out by manufacturers, instead of being laboriously hammered out from rods of silver, which was the old process. Nearly all manufacturers

of sterling silver articles purchase the silver sheets from mills that make a specialty of rolling them. Sterling silver contains 975 parts of pure silver to 25 parts of copper. The copper gives it the requisite hardness.

"SUGAR MOON"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Making maple syrup is a task meet for fastidious poets to specialize in. To engage in it is to become elder brother to the bee, giving to the world a product not too inferior even to his. It is a dainty, aesthetic, yet a robust occupation. In theory, the "extra hand" who offers to "hire out" to a farmer for sugar-making, could be expected to pay well for the privilege. How completely desirable a labor it is! There is none other which for all around satisfaction can compare with it. Consider, from the toller's point of view, that sugar-making is not a Sisyphean struggle, one dragging on from sun to sun throughout years, and never done: four to six weeks of rigorous effort, then the job done rounded-out, placed where one can stand back and admire the completeness of his handiwork.

Consider, the season: to labor, outdoors, in rejuvenescing woods, and that during the days when the sun is reasserting himself, animal, bird and plant life flooding back—and all for hire! Then, lastly, look upon the crystal sap when it is clear silvery; look upon your liquid amber when it radiates an auric glow like the setting sun; when the unmatched nectar at length meets itself aright to the husbandman's taste.

In North America alone, and there only in a few areas, is maple sugar made. The Indians taught the pioneers how nature thus provided her northern children with sweets; but even out of gratitude would they not preserve to posterity the designation of the "sugar moon"—and New England descendants speak of it or think of it as "Sugar moon!"—what a stirring euphony!

When I was a boy I would occasionally see some woodsmen timber-cutting for day wages off alone somewhere in March woods, who for his own quiet delectation would revert to and reveal the Indian manner of tree tapping. Whether he learned it from his forebears or merely reinvented it, I cannot decide. Taking stray chips, properly grooved, he would chop with an ax into a nearby maple trunk two or three upward gashes, insert a chip end, dexterously slanting, and collect the drops in a tin bucket below. Several different crude spiles like this could be arranged all to drip to one spot, and hearty, refreshing draughts of sap were at his pleasure any time between fellings.

Although "quantity production" methods have given more efficient tools than those of the settlers, sugar-making loses less attractiveness thereby than perhaps any rural activity: that is, in producing maple products nowadays on the scale which the average small farmer does. Modernity has done its worst, but it has found herein a picturesqueness too impregnable. We go forth almost as great-grandfather did upon the first of late February or early March days, which give promise of successive sunny, melting morns, followed by clear, frosty nights—the Indian's "sugar moon" time. Such combinations of bright days and cold nights are ideal "sugar weather." The maple's busy roots have not been idle above the branches have stayed frozen during the better part of three months; and when the warming, expanding sun strikes the tree top, the rich sap is drawn joyously up through the inner bark layer to spread out everywhere as food juice for the expected leaves. A few short weeks serve to exhaust the super-enriched root sap that tapping off the liquid for evaporating no longer pays. Make hay while the sun shines: make syrup while the frost lasts!

With the first day's flow must begin the relentless fire beneath the great flat boiling pans in the sugar house. Fuel has been corded beside the brick "arches" in the old cupolaed sugar house during the winter, and now the place, in the heart of the "bush," becomes hot and moist with the process of thickening down the many gallons of sap. The unboiled sap is stored in ranks of shining milkcans, temporarily borrowed from the dairy, or in great soft-wood hogheads, heirooms from hand-skilled ancestors. Fires must go day and night that boiling-down keep pace with the incoming flow.

But it is only at stated intervals of say 10 days or two weeks that the final rendering or "sugaring-off" processes are consummated. The last stage is a delicate one, and the whole boiling can be ruined by carelessness or mishap. The accumulated, almost-thick, syrup liquid is stored until enough is ready; then the interesting "cleaning" takes place. Boiling the liquid an hour longer with care not to scorch it, expels the final undesired water content; then several pints of sweet milk are added. Scum arises which is ladled off, and now the syrup can be drawn out into gallon cans as finished. If the boiling be a little longer continued and the thicker residue then run into molds, it will, upon cooling, crystallize as the most

Four hundred years passed before Dante had his next celebration in Florence. The interval was twice as long, between 1465 and 1565, but the occasion was more than twice as significant. Florence had just been made the temporary capital of Italy's frontiers, and she celebrated her new-found dignity by doing honor to him from whose words the pioneers of Italian literature and language—an essential element in national literature—but also the poet-prophet who, when the peninsula was still a heterogeneous and centrifugal collection of independent cities, kingdoms and lordships, dreamed, thought and spoke of "Italy," greeted her, chode her, loved her, and incidentally staked out her ideal boundaries.

The question of the boundaries was very much to the fore in the next big Festival of Dante, held at Ravenna in 1908. Dante, in well-known passages of the Divine Comedy, speaks of the Trentino and the Istrian peninsula as far as Pola as being within Italy's frontiers. At the Ravenna celebration, at which the present writer was present, pilgrims from Trent and Trieste and Pola and Fiume were present to offer costly gifts at the poet's shrine, strong in the faith that his word would prove true, and "Italia Irredenta" be redeemed.

Sheet Silver

The cheapening of the price of sterling silver articles within the generation past has been due partly to the invention of methods of rolling silver into sheets, from which the articles are stamped out by manufacturers, instead of being laboriously hammered out from rods of silver, which was the old process. Nearly all manufacturers

of sterling silver articles purchase the silver sheets from mills that make a specialty of rolling them. Sterling silver contains 975 parts of pure silver to 25 parts of copper. The copper gives it the requisite hardness.

famous of all forest products, maple sugar. What richness of colors we get, what ineffable odors and flavors, down in the old sugar house!

THE PORTRAITS OF KEATS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

No one thought Keats worth painting except his friends, and his friends, Severn and Haydon, have given us the best portraits, the best verbal description is that of a far less intimate friend, Leigh Hunt. We may well begin with his words, as Hunt's Autobiography is still not the hackneyed book it well deserves to be: "He was under the middle height, and his lower limbs were small in comparison of the upper, but heat and well turned. His shoulders were very broad for his size; he had a face in which energy and sensibility were remarkably mixed up: . . . Every feature was at once strongly cut and delicately alive. If there was any faulty expression, it was in the mouth, which was not without something of a character of pugnacity. His face was rather long than otherwise; the upper lip projected a little over the under; the chin was bold, the cheeks sunken; the eyes mellow and glowing, large, dark, and sensitive. At the recital of a noble action or a beautiful thought they would suffice with tears and his mouth trembled. His hair, of a brown color, was fine and hung in natural ringlets. The head was a puzzle for the phrenologists, being remarkably small in the skull, a singularity which he had in common with Byron and Shelley, whose hats I could not get."

The classic portraits, if one may call them so, are the miniature and life-sized version in oil painted by his dear friend, Joseph Severn, both often copied by the painter and as often reproduced; both painting and miniature are now in the National Portrait Gallery, London, as well as a life-sized version by Milton. Severn also drew a profile in charcoal and Milton made a chalk drawing engraved in 1841, and often engraved, but more interesting than either are the two portraits we owe to Haydon, the invaluable life-mark and the sketch for his portrait which Haydon introduced, with those of other contemporaries, into his picture of "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem." The full-length portraits by Severn, of which several replicas exist, are all posthumous, and all interesting. But it is the seated portrait by Haydon, the classic type above alluded to, which is, after all, the best. A labor of love in its first inception and many repetitions, it shows us the glowing eyes, sensitive mouth and loose brown ringlets which Hunt noted and described.

Contemporary critics may have erred, but the poet is, after all, little to be pitied who could so stamp himself on the affections of

TRIBUTE PAID TO MR. J. W. LOWTHER

Members of British Parliament
United in Appreciation of
Work of Speaker of the
House Who Has Resigned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—A remarkable tribute of the friendship of the entire House of Commons was given to James W. Lowther this afternoon in the House, when a resolution was passed conveying the thanks of the House to the Speaker on the occasion of his resignation. Included in the resolution was a motion that an address be presented to His Majesty praying that a signal mark of royal favor might be shown to Mr. Lowther in recognition of his notable services and it was ordered to be recorded as carried nemine contradicente.

The Prime Minister, in moving the thanks of the House, remarked that Mr. Lowther had held office under six successive parliaments and during five administrations. He had won growing confidence, which had ripened into friendship, as a true guardian of the privileges and a faithful trustee of the traditions of the House, which were interwoven with the liberties of the country. He had shown unwavering impartiality, which was one of the assets of freedom, and had always risen to any emergency.

For 600 years, Mr. Lowther's ancestors had been represented in the Commons, so that the honor of that House was in his blood.

He had been distinguished by two pre-eminent qualities—a discriminating ear and a unique gift of humor, which dispelled anger and contained no sting of poison. "We admire you, we respect you, Mr. Speaker," concluded the premier, "and permit me to say, we like you."

After further tributes from Stephen Walsh of the Labor Party, and Herbert Asquith, the Speaker put the motion with marked feeling. Rising amid loud cheers to acknowledge the vote, the Speaker observed, amid laughter, that he must ask the House to excuse any shortcomings, as it was the first time in a quarter of a century that he had made a speech there.

His grandfather had sat for 50 years as member, from 1815 to 1866, at which time he was "Father of the House." Continuing, Mr. Lowther said he had won the confidence of the House from an early stage, and he believed he had never forfeited it. "May the blessing of God rest upon your deliberations," were his parting words. Both resolutions were ordered to be recorded in the journals of the House, and Mr. Lowther then vacated the chair, all the members rising and loudly cheering.

BETTER BUSINESS ETHICS DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A new conception of business ethics, based on "righteousness, good will, fellowship and brotherhood"—must penetrate the entire nation, if business and industry are to emerge from the state of stagnation into which unconscionable profiteering and the lack of relationship between prices and costs, wages and work performed, have brought the country.

This in essence is the initial message sent out to the country, to employers of labor, to middlemen and retailers, by D. R. Cressinger, the new Comptroller of the Currency, who sees in the "long hand game," in the flagrant defiance of the law of supply and demand, in the desuetude of the motto of fair dealing and fair trading, the underlying cause of business depression and high costs of every commodity to the consumer.

Mr. Cressinger made his plea for new "business ethics" at a meeting of bankers of Washington at the Willard Hotel here last night. Unconscionable profiteering, he declared, has been the rule in recent years and the law of supply and demand is practically lost sight of.

"Manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, laborers—are all in the same sort of combination to frustrate this fundamental law of economics," said Mr. Cressinger. "Each is out to get his first."

Mr. Cressinger said in part:

"I realize that I am offering you a new thought when I say that at this moment this very condition is the underlying cause of industrial and business paralysis. These combinations—gentlemen's agreements, or what not—have gotten prices of things to the point where there is no relation between cost of raw materials and cost of production; no relation between cost of production and cost to the consumer; in short, where there is no relation between value and selling price."

The consumers know this, and so they are waiting—they have joined the procession of interests whose motto is "we'll get ours first"—they are determined to buy no more than absolute needs in a market thus unconsciously fixed.

That there is now no proper relation between production cost and consumer cost is constantly proved. A farmer took 22 calf skins to town and received for them the price of a pair of shoes at \$12.50, and a cash balance of \$1.20. The farmer sells his fat-tailed sheep at eight cents per pound; but you pay \$1.50 at a good hotel for one English mutton chop weighing about six ounces. The same utter lack of logical relationship between costs and prices prevails throughout the gamut of foods, and in about everything else that can be controlled. As to meats, I can tell you, of my own knowledge, that it is not the packer that is chiefly

responsible. The responsibility lies somewhere between him and your stomach.

The department stores and retailers generally are apparently reducing prices. They take off something and in a degree are making the public believe they are taking their share of the loss. But are they? Are they selling at replacement prices plus a reasonable profit? An illustration will point the question:

"Before last October's slump a retailer, not in Washington, bought flannels at 42 cents per yard, and sold at 60, which we will agree gave a fair and reasonable margin for expenses and profit. But later in October he bought the same flannels at 20 cents per yard. What did he do? He put on a sale offering these flannels at 50 cents per yard. I have the wholesale's word for this. That is, on the first transaction he had a margin of 43 per cent; but on the latter one, made with the pretense that he was giving customers the benefit of a great slashing of prices, he had the unconscionable profit of 150 per cent."

"Just another human example in relation to housing that happened to me in recent experience. I bought \$57 worth of lumber to make a few repairs on an old barn, and three carpenters I assigned to do the work consumed \$72 in three days' time, when one day was ample to do this rough work; and then there is complaint of high rents. They were getting theirs first."

"I hope everybody understands that we need and must have an honest day's work from every wage earner if we shall restore economic poise and prosper our industry. Prosperity can not be based on idleness, nor can national resources be increased by hearted work. The need of the hour is work and saving, and then work more and thrice save. And when our people follow these cardinal truths their happiness and contentment will be permanently assured."

SENATE INQUIRY INTO RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Consideration of the entire question of national transportation will begin on May 10 before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate. At a session of the committee held yesterday it was decided to open the investigation of the railroad question on that date, and in the intervening period the various witnesses the committee will call to testify on conditions will have an opportunity to make their preparations.

The committee is investigating the railroad situation under the authority of the Senate resolution offered by A. B. Cummings (R.), Senator from Iowa, the joint author of the transportation act of 1920, under which the systems were restored to private operation, the effect of which has thus far proved so disappointing.

CIVIL SERVICE AND BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, Massachusetts—That the tax-paying public, on examination, will appreciate that reclassification of the federal civil service along lines of greater efficiency is necessary, is borne out by the program suggested by the United States Chamber of Commerce, according to William J. Sleep, secretary of the Federal Employees Local of Boston. Mr. Sleep points to the comparative identity of the plan of the national chamber and that of the National Federation of Federal Employees, asserting that "it is highly significant to us, and highly encouraging, that the greatest body of organized employers in the United States, dealing with the question of public service from the purely business standpoint, should map out an efficiency program which is almost identical with the employees' own."

TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The emergency committee of the United Textile Workers of America will decide today whether an immediate strike will be called. It would affect 20,000 workers in mills in North Carolina and Tennessee. The chief grievance is the continued wage reduction, which they say the operators put into effect arbitrarily.

Mr. Cressinger said in part:

"I realize that I am offering you a new thought when I say that at this moment this very condition is the underlying cause of industrial and business paralysis. These combinations—gentlemen's agreements, or what not—have gotten prices of things to the point where there is no relation between cost of raw materials and cost of production; no relation between cost of production and cost to the consumer; in short, where there is no relation between value and selling price."

The consumers know this, and so they are waiting—they have joined the procession of interests whose motto is "we'll get ours first"—they are determined to buy no more than absolute needs in a market thus unconsciously fixed.

That there is now no proper relation between production cost and consumer cost is constantly proved. A farmer took 22 calf skins to town and received for them the price of a pair of shoes at \$12.50, and a cash balance of \$1.20. The farmer sells his fat-tailed sheep at eight cents per pound; but you pay \$1.50 at a good hotel for one English mutton chop weighing about six ounces. The same utter lack of logical relationship between costs and prices prevails throughout the gamut of foods, and in about everything else that can be controlled. As to meats, I can tell you, of my own knowledge, that it is not the packer that is chiefly

SCOPE OUTLINED OF IMPERIAL MEETING

Canadian Premier Shows That Conference of Premiers May Cover Wide Area and Be More Extensive Than Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons on Monday afternoon Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister made a supplementary statement regarding the questions which will be discussed at the conference of imperial premiers which is to be held in London in June next. These questions cover a wide area and the conference promises to be more extensive than any which has been hitherto held.

"Last October," said Mr. Meighen, "I concurred in a proposal by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom that there should be held not later than June next a meeting of the prime ministers of the Empire. Since the last meeting of the peace conference in Paris there has been no opportunity for personal and direct consultation between the prime ministers in the broad issues of policy in such external matters as may be of common concern."

Meeting Fixed for June

"Views were exchanged more than a year ago concerning the holding of such a meeting during 1920, but it was concluded at the time that this would be impracticable and the same conclusion was reached when later in the year one of the other prime ministers suggested a meeting immediately following the first Assembly of the League of Nations. It now appears that the middle of June next is a feasible date for all concerned."

The proposal was made and accepted last October on the basis that the June meeting would be of a special and parliamentary character having in view the necessity of discussing preparation for the special constitutional conference contemplated in resolution 9 of the Imperial War Conference of 1917 to be held at a later date, this preparatory discussion to include such questions as the meeting place, date, composition and the agenda.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

"At the same time," said the Premier, "it was considered that the June meeting could afford an opportunity for discussing certain other matters of common concern which are of an urgent or an important nature, such as a general review of the main features of foreign relations, particularly as they affect the dominions, the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which is indeed only a part of the general subject of foreign relations, but which is especially urgent since, under the terms of the alliance, a decision should be reached this year, preliminary consideration preparatory for the proposed constitutional conference, of some working method for arriving at a common understanding of policy in such external affairs as concern all parts of the empire."

"Since that time," continued the Premier, "various other subjects have been suggested for inclusion in the agenda of the June meeting. These subjects, however, in view of their technical character and of the fact that they are not of the same urgency or importance would seem to belong to the agenda of the Imperial Conference proper whenever its next regular session is held, and since it is very desirable that the meeting of prime ministers in June, which is not a meeting of the Imperial Conference, should not be of a prolonged character, it seems unlikely that any considerable attention can be given to such subjects which represent an extension of the original program. The Canadian Government has already expressed a doubt as to the inclusion of some of these questions.

"These additional questions, the

first two of which were proposed by the governments of Australia and India respectively and the remainder by the British Government, are as follows:

"Inter-imperial communications by land, sea, and air, the position of British Indians in other parts of the Empire, naval, military and air defense, the recommendations of the Overseas Settlement Conference recently held in London, the development of civil aviation, the reports of the imperial shipping committee appointed as a result of resolution 11 and 24 of the Imperial War Conference of 1918, the findings of the technical commission appointed to discuss the questions of imperial wireless communications, the question of German reparations, including the division as between the various parts of the British Empire of any amounts received, imperial statistical bureaus, imperial patents.

"In these circumstances," said the Premier, "it will be seen that the proposed agenda cannot be regarded as a hard and fast arrangement. It seems most likely that no subjects will be discussed that are not included in the above list, but on the other hand it seems most unlikely that all these questions can be taken up, or indeed in the view of the Canadian Government that more than the first four will be closely discussed. In respect to many of them it would seem that the meeting could do no more than take cognizance of proposals to be considered later on."

KNOX RESOLUTION AGAIN DELAYED

Both Proponents and Opponents of Peace by Legislation Unprepared for Discussion—Democrats to Outline Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Debate of the Knox peace resolution by the United States Senate was postponed yesterday. Under the Senate rules the peace declaration was the unfinished business, but no senators were prepared to speak on it, so that no effort was made to call it before the Senate. Time that would have been devoted to the peace question was spent by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, in completing his indictment of British rule in Ireland.

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EFFORT TO AVERT SHIPPING STRIKE

Rear Admiral Benson Calls Conference as Situation Becomes Acute—Men Charge Attempt to Continue War-Time Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK—On invitation of Rear Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, representatives of the shipowners and sea labor will confer with him in Washington today in an attempt to avert a ship strike. The engineers have practically called a strike, refusing to consider wage reductions, and the unlicensed personnel insist on the granting of their six demands as a precedent to wage discussions. This the owners refused.

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**PRESS PRAISED
BY MR. HARDING**

Continuance of Helpful Attitude
During War Urged — John
W. Davis Tells of Importance
of Accurate News of World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Mutual
tolerance and moderation will, I am
sure, be amply repaid in accomplishment
for the good of the country we all love and wish to prosper," declared
President Harding in a letter to the
annual meeting of the Associated
Press here yesterday.

John W. Davis, former Ambassador
to Great Britain, urged changes
in the manner of senatorial treaty
handling, so that the ship of state
could answer its helm in such times.

Regretting his inability to be present,
the President praised the service
rendered to the nation and the great
cause of the war by the press as intelligent
and patriotic, and he urged a "continuance of the lofty motives
that inspired it, and of the generous,
considerate, helpful attitude."

Pointing out that the world and the
United States still had manifold serious
problems and burdens, he said:

"I know that among those intrusted
with national administration there is
the ardent wish to serve with what-
ever of ability we may possess and
without any reservations in behalf of
partisanship or personal interest.

Nothing would give me more assurance
at this time than to know that
the new Administration would be able
to deserve and retain the lavish measure-

of good will and confidence that
has been accorded to it thus far."

John W. Davis as Counsel

Frank B. Noyes, president of the
Associated Press, pledged support and
sympathy for the President and introduced
John W. Davis, former United
States Ambassador to Great Britain,
now counsel for the organization.

Speaking of the extent and importance
of the newspaper profession, Mr.
Davis pointed out that foreign relationships
largely lay in the keeping of the daily press. Occasions were
rare when those in charge of such
relationships could blare out an independent path; they must adapt their
course to events as they unroll and to
public opinion.

"If this opinion is fed with distorted
facts," he said, "unworthy suspicions
or alarming rumors; if every careless
utterance by thoughtless and insignificant men is to be given prominence
in print; if every casual difference of
view is to be magnified into a crisis,
sober judgment and deliberate action
become impossible. It is far easier to
raise a storm than to quell it. Perhaps
at no time was it more necessary that
we should accurately know and understand
what is passing in the rest of the
world."

Until the German indemnity was remitted by rational agreement from the field of controversy, there could be no return to normal trade and commerce and no permanent return to world peace. In Russia 178,000 people were sinking under intolerable despotism into political and social anarchy, a "catastrophic process which outside interference is powerless to affect, but whose world-wide results cannot be computed." The third outstanding world problem of the moment was what the attitude of the United States toward world problems was to be.

Treaty Ratification

Specifying that he had no desire to be controversial, but looked only to the future, he said:

"The spectacle of a great nation, unable in a time of real crisis to take decisive action, and powerless because of divided counsels, to move either forward or backward, is one which should give us food for serious thought."

"One cannot but wonder whether the fathers in their excess of caution did not go further than modern reason should demand. John Hay, when Secretary of State, despairingly exclaimed that the fathers in their wisdom had decreed that for all time the 'kickers shall rule,' and that a treaty entering the Senate was like a bull entering the arena—one could not tell when or how the blow would fall; he could only be sure that the bull would not come out of the ring alive."

"The constitutional requirement of a two-thirds vote in the Senate to ratify a treaty had its origin in the jealousy of some of the 13 original states towards their neighbors; but Rhode Island is no longer afraid of New York and Maine does not shudder at the thought of being overruled."

Quality and Fair Prices

Sugar Cured Smoked Shoulders.....	16¢ lb.
Sugar Cured Small Hams.....	33¢ lb.
Fancy Fresh Henry Eggs.....	43¢ doz.
Fresh Dressed Milk Fed Fowl.....	48¢ lb.

Milk Fed Frying Chicken

Milk Fed Individual Broilers

Milk Fed Large Roasting Chickens

National Butchers Company
1298-1300 Beacon St., Brookline

North Shore stores located—Lynn, Salem, Beverly

**IMMIGRATION LAW
IS TO BE STUDIED**

Cosmopolitan Clubs of Massachusetts Hope to Be of Aid in
Eliminating Ignorant Efforts
to Avoid the Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Development of a plan to assist immigration officials and to encourage study of the immigration laws, with the aim of ultimately reaching the sources of the alien population and facilitating legal and orderly emigration from other countries to this, is proposed by the Cosmopolitan Clubs of Massachusetts which recently held their first annual conference in this city.

Seventeen cities and 24 nationalities were represented at the conference, which was addressed by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University; John J. Mahoney, director of the division of immigration, department of education; Dr. George W. Tupper and others. Pursuant to the general aim of the Cosmopolitan Clubs, the promotion of Americanization by citizens who were formerly aliens, it was voted to take up plans for wider use of the English language and the furtherance of naturalization.

The members of the clubs, who came from all over Eastern Massachusetts, visited the Massachusetts State House, the Old South Meeting House and other points of historical interest before going into conference at the Boston City Club. At the State House the party was addressed by Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, who said:

"The men who have made this State and this nation great are men who have preached and practiced and lived and died for high and lofty ideals that our State and our country might be a better place to live in. At first, all were foreign-born, and to you men of foreign birth who are teaching and practicing these same ideals, Massachusetts and America must look for its preservation and future progress."

"No words of mine can express the appreciation of the work you are carrying on amongst the foreign-born citizens of America. You are teaching them not only to read, but I trust what is best to read. We all of us make the laws and elect our officials and we are honor-bound to support them. The majority rules. If the majority of your fellow-citizens agree with you, you are on the winning side; if not, you have to abide by the decision. The people rule through the ballot box."

"It is work that must be done; it is work that each of you can do among your own countrymen better than anyone else. Practice carries more weight than precept. In every community there is unfortunately an undesirable element, an element of discord and unrest. It must be met; its falsity must be shown up; high and worthy ideals must be painted where selfishness, self-interest and discord have taken a foothold. My friends, great praise is due you who are striving for so noble and worthy a purpose."

In his address to the members, Dr. Eliot said that one of the first essentials in Americanization is the learning of the English language. On the other hand he said it was a great pity that the children of alien parents lose the mother tongue and such customs and traditions of the mother country as would be a valuable contribution to life in America. Mr. Mahoney said that while the teaching of English is an essential and intimate Americanization, the real conversion to American ideals, can be brought about by the Cosmopolitan Clubs in a manner that no amount of mere teaching can accomplish.

**UNIVERSITY CALLED
A RADICAL HOTBED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

VALPARAISO, Indiana—The hotbed of Bolshevism, Communism and other cults," said Daniel Russell Hoddon, in submitting his resignation as president, at the request of the board of trustees.

CANAL SALE ENDS PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—Sale of the 75-mile canal of the Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Company to the land owners supplied by the canal brings to a close one of the most ambitious land promotion schemes in Montana's history. The cost of the canal is estimated at \$4,000,000. The water users association paid \$75,000 for it 12 years after it was built.

Children, most of all, appreciate the Coward Shoe, because their all-day running and jumping put tremendous strains upon both foot and shoe; strains that are especially harsh on shapeliness and material.

Coward Children's Shoes

not only adequately protect the feet, but give a wearing service that can be had only from such selected leathers and materials as go into Coward Shoes.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich St., N.Y.C.
(Near Warren St.)

Trade Mark Reg.

**Rengo
Belt
Corsets**

Other Models

48.00 and 59.75

**Suits Within the Above Range of Prices
Also on Sale in all our Other Shops**

**RADICAL CHANGES
POSSIBLE LEGALLY**

Violence Unnecessary in United
States Unless Privilege Exerts
Too Much Repressive Power,
Says Nonpartisan Leaguer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It has been proved that under the United States Constitution radical changes in the form of government may be brought about for the benefit of all the people, and there never will be need of violence in the changes now coming unless the powers of privilege are exerted so repressively against peaceful, legal procedure that the people are compelled to resort to illegal methods.

This was the conviction expressed by Spurgeon Odell, special representative of the Bank of North Dakota, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Bank of North Dakota is the fiscal agent of the State for the sale of the bonds of North Dakota. The State is seeking a market for \$6,000,000 in bonds and Mr. Odell is in charge of the work in this city.

"The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States," said Mr. Odell, "sustaining the regularity and constitutionality of the whole Nonpartisan League program, including this bond issue, was one of the most vitally important decisions ever rendered by that august body. It furnished the proof positive that the people may peacefully break the hold of monopoly and privilege upon the resources of production and distribution, using only the instruments of government legally within their grasp.

Cooperation in Air

"That a great change is coming and inevitable is very clear to me. It is coming rapidly in every country of the Old World and is well on the way here. The spirit of cooperation is in the air; we hear it everywhere. New societies are forming. That the old order of gross competition and trust monopoly will shortly be superseded by a greater degree of cooperation in varying forms now seems certain."

"Growers are now preparing for the 1921 pool. More than 700 individual growers contributed to the pool last year, but many of these, it is said, have sold off their stocks on account of the slack market.

**NEW YORK BUILDING
INQUIRY RESUMED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Lockwood committee has resumed its inquiry into the housing situation and the restrictions upon building construction. Witnesses were summoned from the reorganized Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers Association, to satisfy the committee that they had abandoned the methods and policies objected to by H. Patrick Crowley, who succeeded Robert P. Brinkley as president of the council, and Roswell D. Thompson, continued as secretary and treasurer, were subpoenaed to bring the books and records which could not be found during the Brindell trial. The committee plans to consider again open price associations and later to take up restraints upon the loan markets.

PULP WORKERS REJECT CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The paper manufacturers have been notified that the paper pulp workers have rejected the proposed 30 per cent wage reduction. Some of the more liberal manufacturers will confer with the union leaders here this week to prevent a strike of the 25,000 workers in 50 mills, producing two-thirds of the paper consumed in this country.

WOMAN ON LABOR BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—There may be a clean-cut issue between the Nonpartisan League and the radical Labor group and the old political parties in Kansas in the next election. J. R. Burton, former United States Senator and a paid lecturer for the Nonpartisan League, is considering being a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. The league is hunting for a candidate for the same place on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Burton entered politics in Kansas in the early eighties. He was a member of the Legislature, and three times a candidate for United States Senator before he was elected. Then, before he had completed his term, he was convicted of practicing law before a government department while a member of Congress. He served a term in the Ironton, Missouri, jail.

WOMAN ON LABOR BOARD

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ROCHESTER, New York—The American Chemical Society has adopted a resolution requesting Congress to safeguard the coal tar chemical industry of the United States. The chemists, who are assembled here for their spring meeting, feel that since the powers of the War Trade Board will expire with the proclamation of peace, it is urgent that legislation be enacted at once to protect the American dye industry, which they consider necessary to the welfare of the nation, both in peace and in preparation for war.

**OBJECTION MADE
TO TARIFF WALL**

South America Thinks It Would,
to Large Extent, Bar Her
From United States Market

Buenos Aires, Argentina—In their comment on President Harding's address at the recent Bolivar celebration in New York, the Buenos Aires newspapers seize upon what they characterize as the apparent contradiction between the desires of the United States to cement unity among all the countries of the American continent and her protection policy, as expressed in pending tariff legislation.

Closer relations between South and Central America and North America are both natural and desirable, declare the commentators, but the erection of a tariff wall by the United States would not only prevent the development of this desire, but would go far toward making it impossible of realization, they insist.

"While South America, says the 'Razon,' sings the Pan-Americanism chorus, 'the United States, which is the soloist, is singing a very different song.' It thinks the achievements along commercial and moral lines of the past few years toward making the ideal a practical reality are in danger of destruction as the result of legislation which, it predicts, would bar South America to a large extent from the United States market.

The 'Nacion' praises the evident sincerity of President Harding's ideas, but regrets that his party has seen fit to take steps that it predicts will have consequences "which, to say the least, would lessen the favorable feeling for a greater union and more intimate relations between the peoples of America."

"They must have powerful motives for this," the newspaper adds, "but it is certain that the United States has stepped slightly aside from the uniform, coordinated, onward march of the peoples of America."

**PROTECTION OF DYE
INDUSTRY ASKED**

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**Women with
Full Figures**

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WOMAN ON LABOR BOARD

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BOSTON, Massachusetts—Governor Cox has signed a measure which makes it compulsory for the governor to appoint a woman as assistant commissioner of labor. In the old law it was provided that "the assistant commissioner of labor may be a woman."

An attractive figure is not a matter of size but of correct proportions. The stout women who are never spoken of as "stout" are those who give a little time and thought to proper corseting.

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UPPER AUSTRIA IN RELATION TO VIENNA

Most Favorable Conditions Must Develop Before It Can Feed Itself — Vienna Must Look for Food to Other Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LINZ, Upper Austria — In Vienna you are constantly told that the peasants are faring excellently these days, what with the demand for food and the enormous prices. It is interesting, therefore, to come to Linz, the capital of "Oberösterreich" (Upper Austria), and the center of the best agricultural land in Austria, and compare conditions here with those in Vienna.

Undoubtedly the situation here is better than in the metropolis. There is more food. At the hotels it is possible to get sugar, butter, bacon and occasionally more or less white bread, and none of these articles is obtainable even in the most expensive Vienna restaurants. Prices are much lower. Food is at least a third cheaper, and a tour of the shops discloses that leather goods are about half as dear as in Vienna, and that clothing is about a third lower than in the Kärntnerstrasse. Nevertheless, conditions in Upper Austria are far from good. During a three days' sojourn in Linz, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor did not see a single well-dressed person—in the accepted sense of being well dressed. Every one, even the aristocracy, was wearing garments many seasons old. Women's shops were displaying summer tennis skirts and white afternoon garden frocks several seasons old, evidently the only thing which they had in stock with which to make a show in the windows.

Promising on Surface

A drive across the Danube, up the Postlingberg—that beautiful church-capped mountain which commands the country for miles around—and through the gentle hills of the Mühlviertel, a famous agricultural section, where the fields are broad, and the hill slopes gradual, will explode any delusions one may have as to the wealth and prosperity of the Austrian peasant. On the surface, conditions look promising. The forests are trim and well cared for. There are great patches of rich, brown earth, turned last autumn and almost ready to sprout the early spring crop. Other fields are being plowed by leisurely oxen. There seems to be both peace and industry in this uniquely charming countryside.

If, however, you stop at a peasant's house, this is the story he will tell you—brought out by many questions, and with considerable difficulty. "It is true that prices are high. But we peasants have to sell most of what we produce to the government, at government-regulated prices, and we have to buy our own necessities in the open market. If we have five hens, we may keep all the eggs for our own use; but if we have six, we have to give up 40 eggs a year for each hen—240 for six." (As a result there has been a St. Bartholomew's eve for most of the hens in this section.) For corn and wheat the government now pays us 10 kronen a kilo. If we have any surplus over and above what the government demands we may sell it for as high as 20 kronen the kilo. From the merchant, of course, we can get more, but we are liable to prosecution. For butter we get 50 kronen a kilo. More, of course, illegally, from the merchant. But even at that we cannot earn more than sufficient to make ends meet.

Differences in Prices

"We must have labor, machinery, and fertilizers, in order to work our farms. The increase in the cost of these is greater than the increase in prices for our products. For instance, before the war 20 liters of milk would buy a good shirt. Now it takes 200 liters of milk to buy the same article. For five kilos of butter one could formerly buy a good pair of shoes. Now a pair costs 40 kronen. To buy new machinery is almost out of the question, and when anything breaks down it is a catastrophe. A milk separator, which previously cost 120 kronen, now costs 12,000. During the war the government requisitioned our beasts. At the then current prices we relinquished our horses and cows. Now we must replace them. But whereas one used to be able to buy a cow for 500 kronen, one cannot now be purchased for less than 20,000. And a pair of horses, which could formerly be bought for 3000 kronen now costs half a million!"

So much for the peasant's side of the story, and figures at the headquarters of the Upper Austria Agricultural Association bear him out. The rate of production is at an ebb. The organization denies that this is due to lack of industry, but is attributable to shortage of machinery, beasts, and, above all, to the impoverishing of the soil through want of proper fertilization. Natural fertilizer is much scarcer because beasts are much fewer. Kainit, phosphate, and ammonia fertilizers have always been imported from Germany and Czechoslovakia. The Peace Treaty, which diverts much of the German supply to France, has reduced the available amount from that source, but the unfavorable exchange makes its purchase practically prohibitive anyhow.

Not Self-Supporting

At present, therefore, Upper Austria is not self-supporting. She grows meat barely sufficient to cover the government rations for her own population of 800,000 people. She never, in her most productive periods, has produced sufficient cereals for her own needs. At government rations (scarcely

enough for subsistence) Upper Austria now consumes 100 wagons (10 tons each) of grain per week. She produces annually, at the present rate, 3600 wagons. In other words, Upper Austria can feed her own people now for only 36 weeks out of the 52 which make up the year. Agricultural experts believe that under highly favorable conditions she can raise production sufficient to cover her own needs, but by no stretch of the imagination will she ever be able to help feed Vienna.

There is another way of checking up conditions in Upper Austria, and that is by studying the state of nourishment of the children. Here the American Red Cross is able to furnish some illuminating figures. Out of 144,350 children examined in this Province, three

ALLENBY'S VISIT TO THE SUDAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Field Marshal the Viscount Allenby of Felixstowe and Megiddo, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., the British High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, accompanied by Lady Allenby and his staff, has paid a second visit to the Sudan. His route is one of the oldest in the world. Lord Allenby made a short railway journey from Cairo to Luxor, where he embarked on the Meroc, a stern-wheeled steamer, sent down by the Sudan Government to meet him. Leaving Luxor and steaming south past Edful and Kom Ombo

live in the midst of this desolation. They are numbered from one to 10, for there are no place names in the desert. At Abu Hamed the Nile appears again, still with its distinctive fringe of cultivation and scattered groups of date palms (*Hypomeles thebaica*). The journey continues past Asbara, with its memories of an earlier pro-consul and soldier, Lord Kitchener; Damietta, the headquarters of Berber Province; and Shendi, all stopping places where officials and notables were presented, and the populace turned out in great numbers to see the High Commissioner.

The train arrives at Khartoum, the capital of the Sudan, in the late afternoon. A salute of 17 guns is fired and the guard of honor from the Egyptian Army presents arms as the High Com-

misioner and Lady Allenby had an opportunity of meeting and conversing with officers, representatives of the civil administration and of the cosmopolitan commercial communities settled in Khartoum. The beautiful setting of the garden with its wide lawns, slender palms, and trees that support great purple masses of bougainvillia, is particularly suitable for such functions. The brilliant robes of the Sudanese sheikhs and notables were contrasted with the cool white dresses of the ladies and the drab khaki uniforms of the soldiers.

The fourth day was spent at Wad Haddad and Makwar in the Blue Nile Province. Lord Allenby was shown the progress made toward the building of the Blue Nile Dam and the canal-

Governor-General from Haifa, Lord Allenby, expressed his appreciation of the work that is being carried out by the British administration in the Sudan. He also commented on the favorable condition of the country, the contentment and prosperity of its inhabitants, and emphasized his intention of completing his tour as arranged in the first place at the earliest opportunity.

RUSSIA INSTITUTES ECONOMIC POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—Examination of the Russian Soviet press shows that considerable attention is now being paid to a proposal to weld into a single commissariat all the departments, regulating economic as distinct from political affairs. The suggestion is made by Gousieff that Mr. Trotzky, Mr. Rykov (of the Department of Ways and Communications) and Mr. Tsurup (of the Department of Agriculture) should, with a representative of the Central Trade Union Council, form an interdepartmental committee which, under Mr. Lenin's presidency, should have authority over all economic commissariats.

In an article in "Ekonomiceskai Zhizn," the Russian publicist, Mr. Sokolnikoff, points out that the plan is only applicable to departments of a purely economic character as distinct from those which, like Ways and Communications and Supply, hold an intermediate place owing to the military situation and for other reasons. He believes that the desired alteration will in time come about automatically. Even now, he says, with the cessation of military operations united economic direction may be obtained in a far greater measure than has been possible hitherto, and this is greatly to be preferred to the "general staff" proposed by Mr. Gousieff. Methods suited to military requirements are wholly unsuited to economic ones. The higher Soviet authorities, however, appear to support the Gousieff scheme of centralization.

ANTIQUE CLOTHING FOUND IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, an interesting paper was read describing clothing discovered in the moss in the vicinity of Wick, a thriving fishing town in the extreme north of Scotland.

The clothing, which it is estimated dates back to the seventeenth century, is that of the peasant class, much patched, well cut and finished. It consists of two suits, an outer one and an under, and both comprise a tunic and a pair of knee breeches. The tunics have a short wide skirt and high collar and are buttoned by a long row of cloth buttons, placed only one and a half inches apart. There is also a vent at the bottom of each sleeve, which is closed by three or four similar buttons. A cap of Balmoral shape was found and a pair of cloth stockings with the soles entirely worn away.

A visit to the Sudan arts and crafts exhibition in Omdurman was paid next morning. The visitors were introduced to the leading native merchants and shown the artisans working at their various trades, silversmiths, boat-builders, leather workers, potters and matmakers. The ivory and woodwork exhibits in particular were much admired and many purchases made. After seeing the tennis tournament in progress at the Sudan Club the High Commissioner and party left for Cairo in the evening.

The tour as originally planned included a visit to the Nuba Mountains and Upper Nile provinces, and a motor journey from Rejaf to Loka—near the Belgian Congo frontier. Owing to pressure of public business Lord Allenby could only devote 15 days to the Sudan, and 10 of these were occupied in traveling. The distances to be covered are enormous, and South of Khartoum communications depend principally on river steamers. In his farewell telegram, sent to the

Ministry of Finance, he said:

PROTEST AGAINST NEW BUDGET PROJECT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The Administrative Commission of the Grand Lebanon, excepting in one or two minor instances, has remained firm in its protest against the projects of uniting certain of the budgets of Syria and the Lebanon, regarding that step as one which might easily nullify, more or less directly, the political independence of the Grand Lebanon.

In his note to the government of the Grand Lebanon, the High Commissioner of the French Republic, in Syria and the Lebanon, predicts the formation of a separate financial organ and of a general budget from the governments of Syria and the Lebanon, for the various services as follows:

1. Customs. 2. Services of posts and telegraphs. 3. Quarantine department. 4. Office of public works, and that which concerns only (a) the expenses pertaining to the establishing of roads classed as of general advantage; (b) expenses of every description connected with the ports of Beirut, Tripoli and Alexandretta. 5. Service of public instruction only for expenses connected with higher and secondary schools, and the staffs of normal colleges.

This scheme is considered inimical to the independence of the Grand Lebanon, so clearly promised by France, and the Lebanon Administrative Commission feels obliged to protest against the above-named project for the following reasons:

The State of Grand Lebanon, independent of any other national government, is alone qualified to administer on its own territory the various services. Especially is this so in the case of the port towns of the Grand Lebanon, and the customs houses, which are their legitimate accessories. These port towns, notably Beirut, the capital, form an integral part of the Grand Lebanon, and it is denied that the interior states can legally pretend to any proprietary or administrative rights. But such rights are partially conceded by the above project which thus violates the rights and the independence of the Grand Lebanon.

The only right pertaining to the interior in this respect is a share of the revenues obtained from the custom house. The amount of this share it is proposed should be fixed by a system of temporary agreements between the Grand Lebanon and bordering states, as could all other services of common interest, such as postal, telegraphic, quarantine, etc. The commission hopes for the assistance of the High Commissariat in speedily putting this plan into operation. It is felt that the question of public instruction should be left entirely in the hands of the Grand Lebanon government, the inferior states being at liberty to duplicate its system if they see fit.

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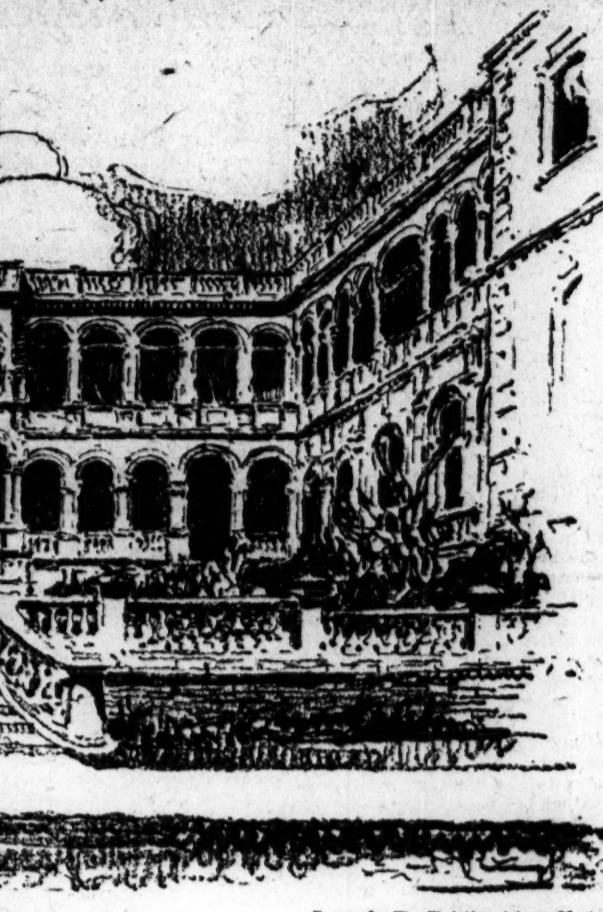
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Palace Garden in Khartoum

missioner steps out of the train. Officers, officials, and notables are drawn up in long lines on the platform and are duly presented. A native merchant, wearing a turban and the long flowing robes of the East, steps forward and gravely reads an address of welcome. The carriage, drawn by four white Syrian horses and driven by postillions, is entered, the escort with red and green pennons on their lances wheels into position, and the procession moves off. As soon as the native women that line the road see the leading riders emerge from the station they raise their shrill zagharet, the traditional cry of welcome in the Sudan, and beat the tom-toms brought out for the occasion. The small boys in their excitement dodge past the policemen lining the route and run after the carriage, fluttering little figures in white that raise clouds of dust. They are all anxious to see the Naib el Melik, or representative of the King.

After the noise and clamor of the street it is a relief to enter the quiet Palace Garden with its flower beds and shady trees. On the lawn facing the inner court a British guard of honor is drawn up to salute Lord Allenby. As they present arms the Union Jack is hoisted on the center flagstaff—the signal for another salute to boom out from the fort, about two miles away.

Next morning the party motor out 20 miles to Jebel Aulia to see the progress of the White Nile Dam, which is to store additional water for Egypt. Here another steamer awaits them and they return in the late afternoon to the palace. An official dinner was held in the evening to which the members of the Governor-General's Council, the bishop and the senior army officers and their wives are invited.

An inspection of the British battalion in garrison in Khartoum occupied the following morning. A garden party was held in the afternoon in the long white train, one of the most comfortable in the world, was awaiting the party.

The train journey to Khartoum took about 36 hours. The first part across the desert, where one sees nothing but sand and low volcanic hills. Every 20 kilometers a tiny way-side station is passed. These halting places are in charge of Egyptian soldiers, as no native of the Sudan would

be allowed to travel on the line.

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NATIONS CONFER ON LIBERTY OF TRANSIT

Mr. Hanotaux at Barcelona Says Countries Being Economically Connected, Interchange of Products Needs Facilitating

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain — After some preliminary sightseeing of an unimportant kind the Conference of Communications and Transit, as it is called, which is being held at Barcelona, plunged into its "vasty" subject, and soon found itself in difficulties. A fine optimism characterized the leading delegates before the conference began. They nearly all intimated that they came with full powers from their respective governments, and were in a position to sign any agreements, but an examination of the circumstances led to a certain definite doubt as to whether the governments would consider the agreements as binding, or really as much else than academic for the time being. But the delegates, taking the conference with extreme seriousness, had the air and did not disguise it of men who were about to set the world to rights in one of its most important particulars.

Mr. Hanotaux of France, president of the conference, observed that all countries today are economically in conjunction, and therefore it was necessary to facilitate the interchange of their products. It was particularly necessary, he said, that those nations that had no maritime littoral should at least have free access to the sea, and to that end the conference invoked the spirit of justice in all countries, appealing that ancestral prejudices should at last be renounced.

Commercial Exchange

Another of the general impressions gathered at the outset was that the "little nations" were bent on making the utmost possible display at this conference. It is to be observed that on the agenda for one of the opening sessions of the conference was the consideration of the commercial exchange, and how to resume it at the normal. As a side show for an afternoon's talk this was quite a good-sized subject. The general aim of the conference was thus officially stated to be to arrive at least at the reestablishment of transports in the form in which they were before the war, without prejudice, as it was put, to the desire to trace for the future a plan of "absolute perfection" in that matter. The subjects upon which the conference would specially deliberate would be on the liberty of transit, on an international railway régime, on navigable ways, on the recognition of the maritime flags of coastwise states, and the international regulation of ports.

The conference planned to begin with an examination of the present situation of transports in the different countries. The leaders of the various delegations from the 35 countries would state the case of the transport systems in their respective countries, so the conference had much spade work thus to get through at the beginning. After this each of the six vice-presidents undertook to make a special statement on different points of interest and importance to the conference.

Thus Maggiolini Serral arranged to deal with the general situation of transports; Mr. Brunet with "the navigable ways"; Mr. Adatzi on "the harbor systems that are in force"; Mr. Landen on "questions of the railroads"; Sir Francis Dent on "the situation of the railways." Mr. Pines was to speak on the permanent organization of transit and of communications by the League of Nations which would be created by this conference at Barcelona.

Faith in Spain's Destiny

At the official opening of the conference there was first of all an immediate adjournment out of respect to the loss of the Spanish Nation and Government had suffered through the Dato incident. Mr. Hanotaux making feeling reference to the occurrence and transmitting the sympathies of the conference to all who might be concerned. Half an hour later the conference reassembled, when Quifiones de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, who was in attendance at the conference, said that the King had just telegraphed to him personally, charging him to welcome the conference to Spain and to express his wishes for the success of the gathering. His Majesty also wished the conference to be informed that, following upon the tragedy of Mr. Dato, the Spanish people and their King, firmly disposed as they were to fulfill their duties, had more faith than ever in the high destinies of their country.

Mr. Quifiones de Leon then proceeded to make a speech in which he expressed the possibilities of the conference, which would prepare juridical formulas to assure and guarantee the maintenance of liberty of communications and transit. To this end there would be submitted for the consideration of the conference three great projects for international agreements, one being on the liberty of transit, another on the international régime in respect to navigable ways, and a third on international régime in respect to the railways. Again, there would be discussed a proposed resolu-

tion concerning international régime in the matter of the ports, and another on permanent organization relative to these matters. With a speech by Mr. Hanotaux the first session was completed.

On the afternoon of the same day Mr. Hanotaux made a further address, in the course of which he stated that they had not come to express vague ideals such as would be dimmed by time, but to accomplish a work of collaboration in conjunction with the forces at their disposal to assist the necessary improvement of relations among the peoples of the world. Upon request, the Spanish delegate, Mr. Orticio, made a few formal remarks, after which the British delegate, Mr. Llewellyn Smith, said that he had come with plenary powers to sign agreements if they were of a satisfactory nature. The French delegate followed, and the representatives of seven other nations had their preliminary say before the conference adjourned. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris went off to Madrid by the train that night, and the whole conference assembled at the railway station to say good-by to him.

Methode of Procedure

It was not without some difficulty that the conference determined with exactness upon its own methods of procedure. There was a certain desire in evidence to be rather less under the control of the League of Nations than this latter body had enjoined the conference to be. The League at its Geneva assembly had resolved that this communications conference should come to a recommendation or resolution which must be submitted to the examination of the members of the League so that the latter might make it effective under national law or otherwise, or, on the other hand, that the conference might produce an international convention which the members of the League would ratify, or again that the conference might come forward with a proposed resolution which the League would ratify.

The conference proceeded to the determination of its own internal course of procedure, having before it the instruction that the members of the consultative and technical commission should attend the meetings but should have only a consultative voice, that the president of the conference should, ipso facto, act as president of that commission, and that in general a simple majority of the members of the conference should determine any resolution or vote that was put to the meeting. To these propositions various members of the conference presented amendments, and the president said that two points emerged from the discussion, one being as to the number of members of the League of Nations considered necessary for the constitution of the conference, and the other the number of votes that would be necessary for a resolution to be valid. After more discussion, it was finally agreed on the proposition of the Italian delegate that the simple majority of the conference should suffice.

Partial Reunions

An amendment was approved to the effect that when a third of the members of the League asked for a special gathering of the conference it should be called forthwith, such conference to nominate its own president in case the Council of the League had not done that beforehand. Further, upon this matter of the calling of special meetings of the conference, a question upon which the delegates of many countries seemed to take a special interest, the scheme of the Chilean delegate for partial reunions, that is assemblies of a section of the conference, met with most favor, while the proposition of the Rumanian delegate, to the effect that when a special meeting was called the countries who called it should, ipso facto, have the right of attendance, was approved.

With so much done, but yet with many matters of procedure to settle the conference entered boldly into discussion of its great theme, the liberty of transit. The great thing at first was to know exactly what they were all meaning by this term, and it was a task that caused some small difficulty. The Chilean delegate made a long speech, stating his belief that the adoption of a universal convention such as proposed would be very opportune, but reminding the conference at the same time that in South America there already exist many useful conventions, so that he thought that if a universal convention were adopted there should be liberty to states to make continental conventions of their own. The Tzec-Slovak delegate expressed his sentiments at length, declaring that liberty of transit was important and inoffensive, and it was his view that the proposals for its regula-

tion, as submitted to the conference, would tend to facilitate it.

Reasonable Tariffs

But at the same time it was necessary to elucidate some of the points set forward in the propositions, such for example as that which referred to the establishment of "reasonable tariffs," which was rather ambiguous, and another referring to the "possibility of interruption of transit when extraordinary events occur." He felt that these ought to be allowed to establish reduced tariffs within their own countries for the benefit of national industries, and that the Bern Convention was insufficient for the guarantee of liberty of transit.

About this time the full meaning of some of the main propositions put forward began to dawn upon the members of the conference, and the international régime did not seem to promise the establishment of such a Utopia as they had once imagined. Was this new fetish of "liberty of transit" to mean the establishment of a world autocracy which would deprive the individual states of all liberty? More than ever did the conference appreciate the difficulties before it, but casting care aside, it proceeded to the enjoyment of the handsome hospitality that Barcelona offered.

BRIGHT FUTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony — The political future of South Africa was recently outlined by General Smuts in announcing the names of his new Cabinet. Referring to Col. Denys Reitz, the new Minister of Lands, who had been rejected by his own countrymen but returned to power by British electors, General Smuts declared that this was an augury of the new style, for this country would not run any longer in water-tight compartments. There was a complete change and the old walls had fallen away.

They had the new government, which would rest not only on one section of the people, but for the first time in the history of South Africa would rest on the united will of both sections of the white people. That was a great tangible result of the last general election, when the people gave a clear and unmistakable mandate of unity to the government. He had done his best loyalty and faithfully to carry out that mandate. The government had a great task of administration in these wonderfully difficult times for them, but he had no doubt that South Africa would overcome all difficulties.

Having referred to the tendency toward over-legislation, the Premier said they wanted a good, steady, firm, sound and moderate government, without any tinkering at legislation, and the new government would put its united efforts to the new task, and not burden Parliament with overmuch legislation. The great decision had been taken. He had great hopes that the people of this country had been found sound and true, and if they proved worthy nothing could happen which they could not solve and turn to advantage to the country. Though dark in some respects the immediate prospect before them might be, in respect to such questions as unemployment, he was sure they would overcome them all, and that the country would go ahead as well as do all possible good.

At Delhi the long and sustained attack against the so-called extravagance of the budget has resulted in a total reduction of the estimates by 29 lakhs, or 2,900,000 rupees, equal to about £193,000 at the present rate of exchange. Small figures to you in America, or to the treasures of the

IMPORT DUTIES IN INDIA'S BUDGET

Protests Have Rained Upon India Office. All Demanding Repeal of Offending Duty. Increased to 11 Per Cent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India — The Council of State and the Legislative Assembly have continued their sessions at Delhi, and the different provincial councils have put in good work. More than ever is one impressed with the signs of cooperation displayed by the elected members with a few very rare exceptions.

In the United Provinces Council a motion was brought forward by an Indian member censoring the Deputy Commissioner and the superintendent of police who gave the order to fire when the riots at Rae Bareli and Fyzabad were assuming serious proportions.

To those who consider that ultimately India will be fit for self-government it was gratifying to read that practically every Indian member who spoke spoke against the resolution, and said that the police had but done their duty in difficult circumstances. One speaker pointed out that the non-cooperation movement tended most certainly toward anarchy, and that if the local authorities had been censored for taking the minimum defensive action they did, next time no action at all might be taken with very disastrous results.

A Possibly Good Viceroy

The council has been probably influenced in its debates by the knowledge that the Governor of the United Provinces, Sir Harcourt Butler, is a Governor of liberal ideas and sympathetic to Indian aspirations, and personally popular with Indians. Many good judges in this country, both European and Indian, were strongly of the opinion that he would have made an excellent Viceroy. He is an Indian civil servant. The zeal for economy continues to mark all the debates, whether at Delhi, Lucknow, Lahore, Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. A resolution in the interests of economy brought forward for the debate in the council at Lucknow evoked the first decided spirit of opposition on the part of the government. It was suggested that the salary of Sir Harcourt, who with the introduction of the reforms at the new year became a Governor with an increase of salary and various other honors, should be reduced to what it was when he was a Lieutenant-Governor. The resolution was disallowed in advance. It is the only resolution to have been disallowed in this Province, and it need hardly be said it was not disallowed for private and personal reasons but because serious questions of prestige are involved in a Governor's position in an Asiatic country such as India.

At Delhi the long and sustained attack against the so-called extravagance of the budget has resulted in a total reduction of the estimates by 29 lakhs, or 2,900,000 rupees, equal to about £193,000 at the present rate of exchange. Small figures to you in America, or to the treasures of the

leading states in western Europe, but the budget, and even the reductions in the budget, are both on a grand scale compared with the figures of a generation ago or even the decade before the war.

Similarly a crore, or a sum of 1,000,000 rupees, under the head of posts and telegraphs has been raised by being transferred from revenue to capital. Another feature which has been common to many of the debates has been the exodus of the government to the hills. This has long been a subject of bitter comment among Indians and among non-official Europeans who have to spend the whole summer, except for what little leave they can get, on the plains in the most sultry heat. The different governments have contrived stoutly to resist the proposal that they should for the future maintain their headquarters in one center on the plains.

In Touch with Officialdom

The argument applies more to the Provincial Government than it now does to the Imperial Government, which at Delhi is no longer in touch with an alert public opinion like that at Calcutta and Bombay. The government at Delhi is in touch with nothing but officialdom and the population of a fair-sized but not very big city of northern India. At Delhi the government is but little more in touch with opinion than at Simla. The Legislative Council can, too, hold a session at the northern hill station. But the various provincial governments, although fighting a hard fight and maintaining their position for this year on the ground that officials and others had taken their bungalows and could not at such short notice break their leases, gave some ground. The exodus at public expense is to be for shorter periods, and fewer officials are to go. There is no doubt that in the not distant future hill stations will cease to be government headquarters for well nigh two-thirds of the year and will simply be leave centers.

The budget provides for an increase in import duties from 7½ to 11 per cent. This hits Lancashire hard and public opinion in India has watched with cynical interest the howl of protest which has arisen. Lancashire is nominally the home of free trade and Liberal views, where it would be thought one would find the sincerest devotion to the democratic ideas underlying the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. But the increase in Indian duties at once unleashed all the old prejudices. A series of deputations and protests have rained upon the Indian Office, all demanding that the Indian Government repeal the offending duty.

The right of autonomy or self-determination is coolly denied India and the situation is not made better by elaborate arguments designed to prove that the reduction would be entirely and solely in the interests of India. One would have had more sympathy with the Lancashire members had they simply taken up the attitude that the duties would hit the Lancashire export trade seriously. It is true, of course, that they will add to the cost of imported things but the money has to be raised and there is no likelihood whatsoever of the Home Government interfering; in fact they were probably aware of the construction of the budget from time to time. The Lancashire members, too, are likely to get short shrift from the Speaker of the House of Commons, who has recently shelved questions relating to

the appointment of Mr. Harkishen Lal who was arrested, tried, sentenced to imprisonment for his participation in the Punjab rebellion of 1919.

He soon after had his sentence reduced and then remitted. Now he is one of His Majesty's ministers, but it should in fairness be stated that many good judges are of opinion that a mistake was made two years ago, and that Mr. Harkishen Lal was innocent of the charge of rebellion. The Speaker gave as the grounds for his decision the fact that India was not the Commonwealth Government has agreed to establish a federal health department as a result of a bargain put before it by the representative of the Rockefeller Institute. Dr. Heiser, on behalf of the institute, offered assistance by the institute if the Commonwealth would create a department of public health.

BOLSHEVIST TACTICS IN POLISH REGIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland — At a meeting arranged by Communists in Minsk, the following announcement was made by a Bolshevik leader named Miasnikow: "Our comrades who have come from Warsaw state that their action in Poland had unusual success. The railways, the Lodz factories and numbers of the agricultural proletariat, have already submitted to Communist adepts and the moment approaches when the Poland of Witos and Plisudski will yield to the Poland of Marchlewski, Kon, and Unzlicht (these three being commissioners for the Government of Poland, appointed by the Bolsheviks in August last when they invaded this country.)

"Do not let us hasten to conclude peace in Riga, for we know that at the latest, in a month or two, our Polish comrades will invite us to Warsaw, where we shall make an alliance with them in the same way as we did with Soviet White Russia. Our Red army must be in readiness to go at any moment to the help of the Polish proletariat." Fortunately, the Polish proletariat has shown that it is not so eager for Bolshevik help.

AUSTRALIA GETS BOARD OF HEALTH

Commonwealth Accepts Offer of Rockefeller Institute to Set Up Public Laboratories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — The Commonwealth Government has agreed to establish a federal health department as a result of a bargain put before it by the representative of the Rockefeller Institute. Dr. Heiser, on behalf of the institute, offered assistance by the institute if the Commonwealth would create a department of public health.

Dr. Heiser informed the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, that he was prepared to recommend, if a federal department was formed, that the international health board of the Rockefeller Institute place at the disposal of the Commonwealth the services of two specialists in industrial hygiene and public health administration, and a sanitary engineer.

Having considered this offer, the Prime Minister accepted it. He stated later that the federal government, in conjunction with the states and the Rockefeller Institute, would establish public health laboratories in various places in Australia.

PROGRAM OF COTTON DEALERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — A conference of cotton growers, manufacturers, distributors and bankers will be held on May 30 and 31 at Hotel Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the American Cotton Association, following the jubilee of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers on May 26, 27 and 28 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and immediately preceding the departure of the delegates from the United States to the world cotton conference in Liverpool and Manchester, England, June 13 to 22.

The Store of To-day and To-morrow

THE FAIR

Established 1875 by E. J. Lehman

State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, Chicago

Annual Sale of Towels

Towels—towels—towels—a great opportunity for housewives, hotels, boarding and rooming houses. These values far surpass those in all our previous sales—the merchandise being priced at less than it would cost to replace it.

All-white Turkish towels, large 20x40 size, hemmed ends; double loop, and novelty colored border, beautiful Turkish towels, assortment limited; wonderful bargains former 75c quality, each, 24½c

47½c

Heavy absorbent, double thread, 24x48 hemmed fine Turkish towels; blue borders and high class, fancy jacquard, novelty striped and colored borders; dependably wearing quality; were \$1 each; Monday.

37½c

57½c

Turkish Bath Mats

Manufacturer's surplus stock; slight imperfections in few, scarcely noticeable; white and novelty colored stripes; qualities to \$1.50; each.

49c, 59c to 79c

Excellent Wash Cloths

Manufacturer's surplus stock; few subject to slight imperfections; many with borders to match towels; also jacquard and fancy silk borders; values to 39c, specially priced at, 9c each.

O'CONNOR & GOLDBERG

Among the

Style Leaders of the World

Shoes for Men & Women

"You possess the ORIGINAL MODEL when you wear O-C Shoes!"

Also one of the largest retail stocks of fine hosiery in the United States!

Seven O-C Stores for Men and Women in Chicago

IS CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS LIKELY?

France Sees Need for Great Financial Conference Where Whole Question of Inter-Liaibilities Shall Be Considered

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—France is disposed to be easily pleased with everything in American policy which does not too violently run counter to her interests or favor the machinations of Germany. In recent débâches of the United States in respect of Europe there would appear to be, on cold analysis, little specially acceptable to France. It is hardly necessary to enumerate the statements that, while perfectly proper from the American viewpoint, do not seem to be calculated to satisfy French wishes. Two instances alone will suffice. There is the reply of Mr. Hughes to Dr. Simone, in which Germany's guilt was laid down and the need of reparations as far as possible stated, but in which nothing was said about the various proposals which have been made with regard to the raising of international loans or of the substitution of Germany as debtor toward America in place of the Allies. Again the suggested addition to the Knox resolution proclaiming the responsibility of Germany and the resolve of America to intervene if civilization is threatened would appear to be somewhat platonic, bringing no practical solution to the problems which occupy Europe.

French Enthusiasms

It is somewhat curious to observe how, on the slightest provocation, the French newspapers are filled with the most enthusiastic articles, welcoming some supposed definite decision of America. The most conventional phrase, a simple diplomatic platitude, is hailed with joy which to the observer would seem to be exaggerated. The phenomenon has been particularly noticeable of late. Not for a moment, of course, can it be suggested that America has made the slightest rapprochement with Germany or adopted any other than the most friendly attitude toward France. But this fact only renders more curious the enthusiasm with which the smallest indication of American policy is received.

Thus, whatever may be France's ultimate desire about debts, the matter is not now, on these reports, being brought forward. At some subsequent period perhaps the opportunity will be more favorable.

"S.O.S." Messages Stopped

Incidentally, there was a sort of agreement at a certain moment to cease appealing to America. The writer heard, for example, Lord Robert Cecil develop the idea that all sending of "S.O.S." messages to America should stop. There had been, it was contended, too much appeal made to the States, and the better course would be to remain silent and to show that Europe could do without America. There is, of course, a good deal to be said for this attitude, since certainly the clamorous cries were being overdone and Europe was in danger of representing herself to be entirely dependent on American good will, whereas the truth is that if Europe is dependent on America, America is dependent also on Europe. It was a question of dignity and also of policy.

But undoubtedly France is watching eagerly for any signs that America will continue actively to be on her side, that is to say, not merely in a vague, platonic sense, but in an efficacious manner. Both moral and material support are needed. It is useless to disguise or deny this truth since it is so obvious. It is realized that America is, after all, far from Europe and has her own interests. It is realized that German propaganda has made a good deal of headway in certain parts of the United States. It is realized that various reproaches are made against France, notably the employment of black troops and a general attitude, sometimes described as militarist, sometimes as imperialist, with the contention so often made on this side that there should be, as it were, a sharing of the expenses according to capacity among the associates in the war; and, in the second place, America, even though not pressing her claims, doubtless considers that they will form a diplomatic lever, to be used if and when necessary.

Always is it interpreted as com-

pletely satisfactory. There is a certain naïvety in this that cannot fail to strike the student of affairs. Hardly a word is spoken about the decision not to cancel debts or to engage in financial conversations. Now the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learned from a good source that it was the intention of Mr. Viviani to discuss this subject with the American authorities. Just before he sailed it was announced that France did not seek to enter into such negotiations. It was denied that Mr. Viviani had any intention of engaging in more than moral debates with the President and the government.

The Viviani Program

What appears to have happened is that a few days before Mr. Viviani started on his voyage he saw a Frenchman who had just returned from America. This Frenchman furnished him with an account of the state of feeling, especially in respect of France's debt and the allied debt in general. On this report it was thought better to abandon the serious financial section of the Viviani program.

The fact is that it is considered better not to harp upon this aspect of European relations with America. For the moment discussion about debts is dropped. There is no desire to offend American susceptibility and it is thought that America is somewhat touchy concerning suggestions of cancellation. In the first place America does not agree.

American Propaganda

In respect of England, with whom after all France is linked, whatever reacts upon England necessarily reacts upon France. The most has been made of the Irish difficulties and the oil and cable questions. There has been, in short, an attempt to stir up bad blood between America and the Allies. A plain statement of the facts as they are is one thing; but a systematic search for derogatory facts and their employment against the Allies is another. Rightly or wrongly, France believes that there has been much propaganda in the United States designed to aid the German cause and to harm the Allies.

It will, therefore, be more readily understood how the most is being made of all favorable signs; as though there had really been question about the loyalty of America. America has, of course, like all other countries since the war, been inclined to shut herself up within the cold, narrow walls of nationalism. But at that there should be unthinkable. Still, as the consequences of a reaction against the Wilson policy were thought to be somewhat perilous to France, it is with perhaps an exaggerated delight that the first steps taken by the new government are being watched, though thinking men are disappointed and even dismayed.

French Debts

With regard to French and other debts toward America, sooner or later, whatever may be the present policy dictated by prudence, they will have to be considered seriously. Whatever the official attitude, unofficial circles are saying distinctly that it is a grave matter that the American Government has decided not to annul interrelated debts, for France certainly can never pay. They acknowledge that America will probably deal in the most generous fashion later on in her own time with her debtors, but the fact is that the financial position of European countries—for this purpose France in particular—is such that it is essential that a definite arrangement should be arrived at at a moment not too remote. It is precisely the uncertainty about the future in every respect, the policy of procrastination, the sentiment that inspired politicians, which is the sentiment which inspired Louis XV when he said, "After us the deluge"—it is precisely this hand-to-mouth method of meeting difficulties that prevents a broad settlement that may save Europe from the complete anarchy which threatens.

When the facts are really faced, as they must be in the end, light-hearted official optimism is distressingly wrong. Even were America to abandon her credits on Europe and England to abandon her credits on France, the situation would still be compromised. But, at least, a decision about the allied debts would give new courage. France owes practically \$3,000,000,000 to America and England over \$4,000,000,000. Altogether the war loans by the United States is \$10,000,000,000.

HOLEPROOF HOSE
30 to 40%
LOWER PRICES

Same high quality—the name is a guarantee of longer wear

For Women

Were	(5 pairs in a box)	New
\$2.60	Fine Cotton	\$1.65
\$3.10	Fine Linen	\$2.25
\$6.45	Silk (hem top)	\$3.75
\$7.00	Silk (rib top)	\$4.75

Were

16 pairs in a box New

\$5.10 Fine Cotton \$3.30

\$6.00 Fine Linen \$4.50

Men's and Children's Also Reduced

Soles Business Agents

TALBOT CO.

308 Washington St., Boston



WATERTOWN
Smart and comfortable
A Low Spring and Summer

LION Collar

UNITED SHIRT AND COLLAR CO., ALSO MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS, TROY, N.Y.

FASCISTI PLAN TO REPEL EXTREMISTS

Owing to Italian Mobs Rioting and Getting Out of Hand Nationalist Bourgeoisie Combine to Restore Law and Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—It is not to a possible

feeling of discontent caused by the passing of the bill authorizing the increase in the sale price of bread that one is to look for an explanation of the serious disturbances which recently occurred here and there, especially in Tuscany. The approval of the bill did not excite the slightest resentment among the populace. One must rather see in these disturbances the most serious episode of the war which the restless elements of revolutionary socialism and rowdism in Italy are waging against the Fascisti. The Fascisti are those who adhere to the "former combatants' leagues" and other associations of Fascists and Socialists in Casalmonteferrato, near Turin, with four more persons killed. Neither can it be hoped that these will be the last ones. Severe measures have recently been adopted for the complete disarmament of all civilians, and this is proof that the government intends to take the maintenance of order into its own hands, doing away with all initiatives on the part of the Fascisti.

On February 27 a bomb was thrown at a procession organized by the Fascisti in Florence. There were 20 persons wounded and a carabinieri killed. In retaliation, the Fascisti killed at once one of the most notorious Communists of the city. This was the beginning of a kind of civil war on a small scale, which spread in the suburbs and lasted a few days. The troops had to resort to the use of machine guns, armored cars, and even of a few pieces of small artillery.

Civilians Disarmed

While a state of calm was being

restored in Tuscany reports were ar-

riving of another conflict between the

Fascisti and Socialists in Casal-

monteferrato, near Turin, with four more

persons killed. Neither can it be

hoped that these will be the last ones.

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on the part of the Fascisti.

As stated above, the Fascisti are

the outcome of the vigorous sections

of the nation, which are bent on a

work of reconstruction. It cannot be

denied, however, that, more or less

consciously, they are also serving the

interests of the big industries and of

plutocracy, who, frightened by the

proposed scheme of law for the estab-

lishment of factory control by the

workers, are trying to impress a reac-

tive character to the nation's policy,

before the said scheme is definitely

converted into a law.

New Elections Soon

Mr. Giolitti's position does not seem

to be shaken. There is no doubt,

however, that, were such disturbances

allowed to continue, the government

might be charged with being too weak,

and its conduct might begin to appear

suspiciously equivocal. Restless par-

liamentarians have been remarkably

active lately, but at the critical mo-

ment all have voted in his favor,

showing that they still consider him

to be the man best suited to the situa-

tion. What is also remarkable, from

the parliamentary point of view, is

that the Communist members of Par-

liament have not made any profession

of solidarity with the rioters of

Florence.

Those who are acquainted with the

lowest Tuscan populace are also well

acquainted with its insolent humor

and cynicism, two negative qualities

making it unfit to receive and uphold

any ideal—even Lenin's revolutionary

one. Selfish and narrow-minded, the

Tuscan mobs are open only to the

appeal of their immediate personal ad-

vantage, and the ancient partisan

ideas still slumbering in them are the

only other impulse to which they

can respond. The killing of the Com-

munist leader must have appeared to

them as a good occasion for loosing

their blind hatred against the well-to-

do class.

Communist to Blame

As for the real Communists, a great

amount of responsibility also rests on

them. After their secession from the

Moderate Socialist Party, they have

been the chief instigators of the

disturbances.

Oil Decision Stands

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Supreme Court has refused to

review decisions of the California

Appellate Courts awarding

lands in Kern County to the Southern

Pacific Railroad Company and setting

aside the counter claims of the McKit-

trick Oil Company.

Baby Creepers for Summer Wear

At \$1.50—Cunning Baby

Creepers of soft chambray in solid pink or blue

with white collar, belt and pockets.

Everything for the baby's layette is

here for your choosing as well as

apparel for his older brother and sister.

Baby Shop—Third Floor

Briggs-Vanderbilt-Barney

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

25

DIVIDING COUNCIL OF IRISH AGRICULTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Decided Change for the Better Is Noticed in the Footwear Industry With Corresponding Activity in the Allied Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The shoe markets have been encouraged, from time to time, during the past nine months by statements hopeful in character, but which subsequent events proved were lacking in truth. However, the time is now at hand when it may be asserted that a change for the better is noticeable both for early and future shipments.

Though this condition may or may not be permanent, it is at least significant of better times to see the business taking on more activity, and wholesale buyers showing a readiness to place orders with confidence.

The weakness in prices has a restricting influence on trading, even though a portion of the prominent lines bear the burden of the latest recessions.

However, the situation is so strongly featured by fashion, never staple, but often short lived, that it is extremely hazardous for the large operator to place contracts beyond the immediate prospects of quick disposal.

The least activity noted is among men's shoes. It is in these grades that the deepest marks of deflation are seen, varying from \$3 downward, according to quality.

The equitable way manufacturers have handled the slipping of values, during this period of depression, has given the buyers confidence that they will be fairly treated, as there is little or no comment on prices, or attempts to bear them.

Therefore, while activity is not as broad as it might be, an improving trend is plainly manifested, with evidences of a general forward movement, which is but a logical result of the excess of consumption over production.

Packer Hide Market

It is quite obvious that hide prices struck bottom this month, as values took a jump from 1 cent to 2 cents last week, the packers booking sales well over 100,000.

The following were the principal transactions:

26,000 Jan.	Feb.	March native steers, all weights.....	Yr. ago 7-8c
14,000 Jan.	native steers.....	10c	25c
20,000 Feb.-March native steers cows.....	9c	35c	
10,000 Oct., Nov., Dec. light native cows.....	9c	36c	
12,000 Jan. light native cows.....	8c	35c	
2,000 Sept. to Dec. heavy native cows.....	11c	36c	
4,000 Sept. to April Texas steers, all weights.....	8c	30c	
7,000 March heavy Texas steers.....	9c	35c	
3,000 March Colorado steers.....	8c	30c	
1,000 March California steers.....	8c	30c	
7,000 April, 1920, to April, 1921, native bulls.....	5c	27c	
1,800 Dec. to April native bulls.....	5c	27c	
3,000 April to April branded bulls.....	5c	27c	

The above indicates a demand which must attract attention as it shows a marked reduction in the winters. The trading was somewhat spready.

So urgent was this demand that hides set apart for the wants of tanning packers were thrown on the market to fill the wants of the regular tanners. There is still a good supply of native cows, but the late demand has caused the packers to put on a more independent front than they have shown for some time.

Leather Markets

Leather conditions are showing a trend toward a business which, though yet far from normal, gives encouraging signs of stability.

The reported activity in sole leather trading consists in the number of sales rather than volume of stock. This is quite conspicuous in hemlock leather, prices of which remain unchanged, quotation being 38 cents for B. A. No. 1 overweights and 30 cents for No. 2 grade. Union backs are selling well. Oak sole leather is moving better, but not yet up to the satisfaction of the dealers. Prices are low, being but a few cents above the union tannage. No 1 backs are quoted at 80 cents to 90 cents, backs 50 cents to 60 cents.

Philadelphia and Chicago markets report business as slow, buyers keeping close to daily wants. Conditions in the upper leather market are very fair. Calf skin tanners are busy on the fashionable colors, and are hard pressed to fill orders. A good demand has sprung up for smooth finishes, in the lighter shades, suitable for ladies' footwear. Prices therefore are firm on these active modes, and range from 40 cents to 60 cents. Colored oozes finishes are also having a fair call, top grades selling at 75 cents, then easing off to 40 cents, prices commensurate with quality. Black, smooth finish is selling moderately, with quotations from 30 cents to 45 cents.

Colors lead in the sales, the lighter shades now having the call, wholly superseding the mahogany and Havana brown, in ladies' high or low cuts. Full grain-colored chrome is now quoted at 30 cents to 35 cents. Black is having a slow demand; prices are nominally 28 cents to 32 cents. The buck finish is the most prominent of any in the sales; prices continue firm, best selections bringing 55 cents. White buck is quite popular, choice lots selling up to 50 cents. Glazed kid dealers are quite optimistic. Choice selections are active in the trading. Medium grades are also moving well, and although the cheaper qualities show a slight accumulation, the slackening in the demand can be but temporary.

A report to the United States Department of Commerce shows the total exports of coal from Czechoslovakia during 1920 amounted to 4,896,753 tons.

CHINESE RAILWAY BONDS ADVANCE

Quotation on New York Stock Exchange Reaches 48, Compared With 38 in Dec., 1920

NEW YORK, New York—The 5 per cent sinking fund bonds of the Imperial Chinese Hu-Kuang Railways, due June 15, 1951, have steadily accumulated for several weeks and have advanced in market price on the stock exchange to 48, the high mark of the year. This quotation compares with a low of 33 in December, 1920.

The sinking fund for this issue provides that beginning June 15, 1922, an amount sufficient to retire the entire issue by maturity shall be applied annually to redemption of these bonds at par. The Chinese Government has the right to increase the annual amounts for redemption; any bonds so redeemed in advance are to be taken up and including June 15, 1928, at 10 1/4 per cent and interest thereafter at par and interest. The subject was dropped, only to be revived again at the end of the year, when the League of Nations gave signs (rather unexpectedly) of an intention to take action. For several more months everything seemed to hang fire, and by the time the "organizer" was appointed, the City had either relegated the whole question to the limbo of unrealized aspirations or definitely made up its mind that anything of the kind would be undesirable. In spite of the noise which has recently been made, both about the new Board of Trade scheme and about the Ter Meulen scheme, the City still seems to be either skeptical or positively adverse. It is in mercantile, and not in financial, circles that adherents of a credit scheme are to be found.

TWO VIEWS OF CASE

The financial aspect of the case may be stated roughly as follows. The only countries in which a dear money policy has been put into effect are Great Britain and the United States of America; yet commodity prices rose in all countries after the armistice for a long period at a rate which made a dear money policy imperative if a severe depression in trade was to be avoided. Two things were relied upon, and are still to a great extent relied upon, first to avoid the crash, and now (when the crash has come) to set the machinery of trade going again: a credit scheme to enable impoverished countries to buy and exporting countries to sell their surplus of commodities at exorbitant prices; and an advantageous settlement of the reparations problem. The second of these two bubbles has by now been fairly effectively pricked: the first is still dangling, a little disconsolately, before the eyes of merchants with accumulated stocks.

POSTPOSING READJUSTMENT

The financial objection to all such credit schemes is that they again postpone the necessary readjustment which has already been too long delayed owing to the resistance offered two years ago by the mercantile community to high money rates.

To provide impoverished countries with artificial purchasing power would, it is argued, lead to nothing but the further accumulation of international money claims. But it is precisely the accumulation of money claims, regardless of productive capacity, which thwarts the whole financial machinery out of gear after the armistice. The individuals and the nations, which at the present time are suffering most from want of credit are precisely, in this view, the people whose present position is the result of war conditions which cannot endure for long in peace time. Yet all export credit schemes are designed, in one way or another, to bolster up for the time being these artificial positions that had far better be done away with. They result from an unwillingness to accept a revision not of prices generally, but of the relative prices of commodities, disorganized by the special demands of the war period. If these schemes are put into force they can only delay the return which must eventually be made to pre-war prices but to pre-war proportions.

NATIONAL COURSE URGED

On these very general grounds financial opinion in London has become in the past few months increasingly adverse to any kind of organized credit scheme, as being likely to do more than hinder the necessary process of weeding out which is already in progress. It may be an unpleasant process, but it is argued that it would be more unpleasant still if it were delayed until the weeds have grown stronger and more numerous. And even if it is unpleasant, it is, after all, being accomplished with the minimum of damage—with far less damage, for example, than is likely to result from such unnecessary interference with the course of economic law as the national coal strike in Great Britain.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

TUESDAY MONDAY PARIS Sterling \$3.94% \$3.94% \$4.8665 France (French) 1.0551% 1.0551% 1.0520 Belgium076514 .076514 .074912 France (Swiss) 1.757 1.755 1.950 Drachmas (Greek)0635 .0651 .0651 1.920 Pesetas 1.358 1.390 1.932 Norwegian kroner 1.570 1.585 2.680 Danish kroner 1.182 1.200 1.920 Lira 0.948% 0.948% 1.920 Guilders 2.485 2.497 4.020 German marks 0.1584% 0.156 2.380 Canadian dollar 89c 89c 1.292 1.292 Argentine pesos 3.158 3.1875 4.825

DIVIDENDS

The United States Steel Corporation, quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on common and 1 1/4 per cent on preferred.

American Acceptance Corporation quarterly of 2 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred, payable June 5 to stock of record April 25 and 2 per cent on common shares, payable June 15 to stock of June 10.

Imperial Oil 1 per cent monthly cash dividend on common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 30. At the same time there will be distributed the 10 per cent common stock dividend ordered some time ago to hold over April 30.

Nash Motors quarterly of \$1.75 a share on preferred, payable May 2 to stock of April 25.

Bigelow-Hartford quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred and 2 1/4 per cent on common, both payable May 2 to stock of April 21.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company, quarterly of 3 per cent on common and 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, both payable June 1 to stock of May 21.

Pittsburgh Oil Gas quarterly of 2 1/2 per cent, payable May 16 to stock of May 2.

STEELS GO UP IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market extended its recent advance yesterday, shorts covering on latest German indemnity proposals. Steels featured the broader movement of the final hour, Bethlehem, Crucible, Vanadium, and Republic recording extreme gains of 2 to 4 points. Royal Dutch made a gain of 3 1/2 points. Some of the oils were heavy and motor stocks were also under pressure. Call money was firm at 6%. Sales totaled \$88,200 shares.

The close was strong: Steel 85, up 1%; Republic Iron & Steel 65%, up 8%; Bethlehem 61%, up 4%; Reading 71%, up 4%.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices recovered somewhat yesterday, despite weakness at the opening, and closed slightly higher, with May at 1.28¢ and July at 1.05¢. Corn changed but slightly. May closing at 59¢, July at 62¢ and September at 63¢. Butter prices took a decided tumble yesterday, creamy extras dropping five cents a pound to 35 cents wholesale. Hog and provisions were somewhat firmer. May rye 1.31¢, July rye 95¢, September rye 90¢. May barley 60¢, May pork 15.80¢, July pork 16.05¢, May lard 9.70¢, July lard 10.10¢, September lard 10.50¢. May ribs 9.25¢, July ribs 9.62, September ribs 10.00.

PRICES IN FRANCE DECLINE

France, France—Steady decline in the cost of living in France are shown. The French General Statistical Bureau reports the high point on 45 articles, compared with 100 for 1911-12, was in September, 1920, at 60.7. Since then the index has dropped gradually, March being 41.9, or a fall of 22 per cent from the maximum. These figures apply to wholesale prices, the fall in retail prices being only about 15 per cent.

Glazed kid dealers are quite optimistic. Choice selections are active in the trading. Medium grades are also moving well, and although the cheaper qualities show a slight accumulation, the slackening in the demand can be but temporary.

A report to the United States Department of Commerce shows the total exports of coal from Czechoslovakia during 1920 amounted to 4,896,753 tons.

CREDIT PLANS FOR EXPORT DISCUSSED

Some Financial Opinions in London Oppose Scheme on Ground That It Continues High Prices Unnaturally

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—For a short time after the Brussels Conference, export credits schemes were freely canvassed and discussed in the City of London; but the reception given by practical financiers both to the Ter Meulen scheme and to the various credit insurance schemes was not encouraging. The subject was dropped, only to be revived again at the end of the year, when the League of Nations gave signs (rather unexpectedly) of an intention to take action.

It is understood that the mints at Denver and San Francisco will also be placed on this work soon. As there is virtually no demand for other currency, coinage facilities of the mints can be concentrated for the time in stamping out dollars, but because of the size and bulk of the dollar piece, operations are naturally much less than in the case of smaller coins.

When the Treasury began buying silver bullion at a fixed price of \$1 per ounce, as prescribed by the Pittman Act, most of the metal was sent to Denver, bringing the total purchases to date to 48,147,972 ounces, of which approximately 40,000,000 ounces were shipped to this city. This will furnish a supply to keep the mint busy the balance of the year.

Most of the silver purchased recently has been diverted to the Denver mint. Silver bullion has also been shipped to the San Francisco mint,

and if all three mints operate on dollars, the output will be considerably increased.

The number of dollars melted under the Pittman Act was placed by the United States Treasury at 270,121,554.

Notwithstanding the coinage of dollars, silver bullion holdings of the Treasury are slowly increasing. The total on April 18 was \$54,197,407, an increase of \$6,709,990 over March 1. The increase in April has been very small, however, the total April 18 showing an increase of only \$914,655 over April 1.

Production of silver has been materially curtailed by the closing down of copper mines, which produce silver in large quantities as a by-product.

The output at many silver mines has also been reduced by the working out of higher grade ore. The drop in domestic price of silver from above \$1.30 an ounce to the government price of \$1 has made it unprofitable to mining companies to handle some ore which had been blocked out for milling.

Among other projects under discussion is one to connect Belgrade with an Adriatic port by an electric railway gauge which will replace the narrow gauge single-track line which now runs through Bosnia and Herzegovina to Ragusa. The necessary current would be generated by water power, for which ample force is said to be available. A movement is also on foot to establish an Anglo-Jugoslav chamber of commerce to serve as a semi-official intermediary between the two countries.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF UNITED STATES

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—A comprehensive survey of economic conditions throughout the United States is being made by John S. Drum, president of the American Bankers Association, in cooperation with members of the Executive Council, members of various committees of the association, and the secretaries of the state bankers' associations.

It is believed that the plan of the survey differs from other surveys that have been made from time to time in that it calls for an expression of opinion rather than for data of a statistical nature.

The plan is to embody the combined judgment of members of the council and others considered best qualified to observe and to understand economic conditions and tendencies in a report that will be submitted to the council at its spring meeting and then, with the approval of the council, may be given to the widest possible publicity as an expression of the opinion of the American Bankers Association.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOOD OUTLOOK AT MONTANA STATE

Prospects of Last Year's Northwestern Conference Baseball Champions Winning Again This Year Exceedingly Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MISMOULLA, Montana — Montana State University's baseball team, Northwestern Conference champions last year, will play nine conference games and eight contests with other collegiate clubs for the season opening April 30, according to the schedule announced by Dr. W. E. Schreiber, physical director. Last year the Montana nine won 8 of 10 conference games and 14 of 16 contests in which it engaged during the season, taking the Montana State as well as the Northwestern baseball title for the year.

Competition in the Northwestern conference baseball race will be closer and harder than ever this spring, with the University of Washington entering for the first time since 1916, the Pacific Coast conference having abandoned its original baseball schedule. The University of Oregon, which last year ranked second to Montana in the conference race, will also be a contender, with the University of Idaho and State College of Washington offering strenuous competition.

With only one veteran lost from the 1920 team, the prospects for this year's nine at Montana State University, which is coached by Dr. Schreiber, a former University of Wisconsin athletic star, and a prominent catcher for years, are considered of the very best. Since he came to Montana, Dr. Schreiber's teams have been unusually successful, only one game being lost in 1918 and two last spring.

Capt. Herbert Vitt, star pitcher and batter, is the only member of the 1920 aggregation missing this spring. For four years Vitt, who graduated last spring, starred for the university nine. He was considered the most timely batter. After graduating from Montana, he played with the Billings, Montana, semi-professional champions of the State, and made an excellent record, working in the outfield when not pitching.

Charles Spiller '21, first string catcher for the past three seasons' will be the main reliance for the Montana nine behind the bat again this year. Spiller is a very brilliant receiver, who works in perfect accord with his pitchers and is a strong hitter. His throwing has been of a nature to discourage attempts on the part of opposing base runners to steal. James Murphy '23, will be relief catcher and will perform in the outfield when not behind the bat, because of his hard hitting. He bettered the .400 mark at bat last season.

Capt. L. L. Higbee '21, will be the mainstay of the pitching corps. Higbee has two years' experience on the pitching staff and is considered one of the best amateur box performers in Montana. He plays shortstop when not working in the pitcher's box, being a hard and timely hitter and a very speedy fielder.

Percy Spencer '23, did not lose a single game last year, winning five consecutive victories. He was the leading batter of this Montana team, hitting for .436, and plays first base when not pitching, being a reliable performer at the position. Vernie Ulring '23, a star amateur pitcher of Missoula, will be the third man of the pitching corps. He has been offered contracts by the Pittsburgh National League Club and the Des Moines Western League Club, but prefers to remain in Montana under the tutelage of Dr. Schreiber for another year, at least.

William Larkin '21, will take care of second base, which position he has played successfully for the past two years. He is a timely hitter and fields his place in excellent manner. Raymond Kibbie '23, will be back at third base. He is an ideal lead-off man and a skillful fielder, though not a hard hitter. G. A. Shepard '22, will play an infield position when Higbee or Spencer pitch, and will probably be stationed in right field at other times. Shepard has played the latter position for two seasons with the Montana nine.

Fred Dayiss '22, in left field, is the fastest outfielder on the team and one of the surest catchers of a high fly or line drive in the state intercollegiate circles. He is a timely hitter and made .359 last season. L. R. Kershner '22, will alternate in center and right field with Murphy and Shepard. William Winterskirchen '21, a heavy hitter, but an erratic performer in the field, will also be with the squad. J. Wiedman '23, will also be on the list of substitutes.

MOTOR-BOAT REGATTA ON DETROIT RIVER

DETROIT, Michigan—Seven trophy races, in addition to the Harmansworth trophy, are to be decided in the regatta to be held on Detroit River here beginning August 27, under the program adopted by the gold cup and Harmansworth regatta committee.

The events are the gold-cup race for speed boats, the Wood-Fisher race for displacement craft, the Sallan trophy, the Detroit News handicap, the Scripps motor-cruiser race, the chance race, and the three-mile catboat race.

The gold cup, Wood-Fisher, and Sallan events are to be run in three

heat on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday over the five-mile course, while the other races will be held on a 2½-mile course.

Final plans for the Harmansworth trophy are to be made early in May.

TEN COLLEGES WILL COMPETE

Third Annual Championship Meet of Intercollegiate Flying Association Takes Place

NEW YORK, New York — Four events are scheduled for the third annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Flying Association which will take place at the aviation field, Mineola, Long Island, May 13. It is expected that 10 colleges will be represented by contestants.

The first event will be a 12-mile race in two laps of six miles each. Two heats will be held in this race, and in the final the winners of each heat will compete for honors in a six-mile one-lap race.

Second on the program will be an exhibition of "stunts" consisting of slides and glides, loops and dives, and other maneuvers and tactics used by fliers in actual warfare. Following this exhibition will come a test of landing to a mark, the performance to be judged by the accuracy of the aviator in reaching the designated point. The last event will be an alert contest, involving speed trials in starting the planes and getting them off the ground. This race will start with the pilots in their tents, and they will be compelled to don their flying gear, run to their planes, start them, make a short flight and return to their station.

A cup donated by the Aero Club of America will be awarded to the college winning the meet. This trophy is held at present by Yale University, which compiled the most points in last year's meet. The Intercollegiate Flying Association will also present medals to the winners in the various events.

The United States Government, which cooperated with the collegiate association last season, has again volunteered its assistance, and will supply nearly all the planes required for the contests. In return for this, however, the War Department will require all contestants to hold reserve pilots' commissions, since the meet is considered a reserve training event. The fliers will be allowed to practice as often as desired at Mineola before the meet.

THREE GAMES IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	9	3	.750
Chicago	6	6	.667
St. Louis	4	8	.500
Brooklyn	7	5	.583
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Boston	5	7	.417
Cincinnati	5	8	.335
St. Louis	1	7	.125

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 10, Philadelphia 6. Brooklyn 3, New York 1. Cincinnati 5, Chicago 3. Pittsburgh at St. Louis (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia. New York at Brooklyn. Pittsburgh at St. Louis. Chicago at Cincinnati.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 10, Philadelphia 6. Brooklyn 3, New York 1. Cincinnati 5, Chicago 3. Pittsburgh at St. Louis (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

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RESULTS SUNDAY

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RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 10, Philadelphia 6. Brooklyn

SUBSTITUTE FOR SALOON A SUCCESS

Men's Club Started by City of Los Angeles Provides Opportunities for Recreation, Instruction and Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California— Since prohibition went into effect in the United States two years ago much has been said and attempted in the way of substituting for the saloon a meeting-place for men who wish to mingle with their fellow man, to discuss various subjects, and to get away from the loneliness of a hall room. The municipal government of Los Angeles has established a men's club on this basis.

In this city there are 13 places of recreation, or community centers, built up and conducted by the Playground Department of Los Angeles. The object of these recreation centers is to provide for the entire families of the residents of these districts a place of recreation.

It was from the success of these recreation centers that the thought arose of a club with even wider scope for men in a downtown district. Individual clubs, city organizations and other societies cooperated with the Municipal League and perfected a plan which was presented to the City Council providing for what might be termed a substitute for the saloon.

City Council Provided Funds

The City Council eventually appropriated funds for the rental and partial equipment of a three-story building in a down-town section. In the basement of the building are five shower baths and a seven-table pool hall. The fee for the baths is 10 cents for a shower with soap and hot water, and the regular fee is charged for pool. On the first floor are the library and canteen. The second floor contains the large gymnasium or hall, with a stage, three large gathering rooms or clubrooms, and the large office. On the third floor are other meeting rooms and a balcony overlooking the auditorium.

C. B. Raitt, superintendent of the Playground Department of Los Angeles, who has been in the service of the people of this city since his graduation from Stanford University, when he was put in charge of the first playground established here in 1905, has a broad knowledge of the needs of humanity along recreation lines.

From September to January \$85,000 men have made use of the club's facilities or dropped in to hear the discussions in the open forum.

Open Forum a Feature

This forum is a feature especially appealing to the thinking man who frequents the club. It gives him a chance to hear all questions of the day discussed from the standpoint of the average man and anyone that wishes to can, with permission of the chairman of the evening, take the platform and present his thoughts on any subject. This forum is under the supervision of a committee of the club members and its prerogatives and privileges are closely guarded. All talks must be made from the platform. In this way there are no interruptions and there is an orderliness in the open forum seldom achieved in any place of open discussion.

The only membership dues in connection with the club are a nominal fee of 25 cents per month which admits members to the games and the gymnasium. Pool is played by anyone at the usual charge per cue in all pool rooms, but those who desire to play chess, checkers, cards, dominoes or any of the social games, are required to have a membership card. This membership card admits the holders to the gymnasium classes and the privileges of the gymnasium.

Club Library Crowded

The library of the club is quite comprehensive and free to every one, and from 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning until late at night this room is always crowded.

Arrangements are being made to put on a number of benefit performances in the theater of the club by local talent, who will donate their services one or two days out of every week for the benefit of the dramatic end of the club. Following this, a stock company will be organized that will give daily performances and this will work gradually into a dramatic organization within the Men's Club.

There is now a paid-up membership of 350. The running expenses of the club are about \$300 per month and the money accruing from all departments averages \$1200 per month.

The city originally appropriated \$6000 for the founding of this club.

With this money the building was rented and alterations were made. In the operation and conduct of this plant there are a manager, cooks, pool hall attendants, caretakers, gymnasium leaders, and a clerk. All of these had to be provided and paid until the club achieved independence. The profits which the club is now realizing will go into new additions and improvements.

"The aim of the club is to make for good citizenship in so far as the city, representing the public at large, can do so," says Mr. Raitt.

MAILING COOPERATION AIDS POST OFFICE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A campaign which already is reported as having met with success and having awakened wide interest and inquiry, is known as the "Mail as You Write" campaign sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Although only two weeks in force it is said to

have demonstrated the correctness of the assertions made at the opening of the campaign that cooperation by business men in mailing their letters earlier would aid the post office in performing efficient service. In urging this cooperation the Chamber laid down four requirements of the business man—asking him to sign his letters when they are written; to mail frequently during the day, getting the bulk out of the way before 4 p.m.; to separate long and short envelopes and tie them in bundles with address facing one way; and to mail circulars and small matter in the morning so that they will not interfere with first class mail.

TELEPHONE RATE INCREASE FOUGHT

Vigorous Protest in Oregon at Action of Public Service in Granting Raise—Company's War Gains Said to Be Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTRLAND, Oregon— When the Public Service Commission granted the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company of Oregon an increase of 30 cents on telephone service throughout the State, it failed entirely to take into consideration a very important fact: what effect this increase would have on the subscribers. There was a faint rumbling when this notice was made public, but when the monthly statements were received, with anywhere from 50 to 225 per cent increase, complaints were numerous. Not only individuals, but city and town councils, hotel men, farm bureaux, ministers, and store and factory owners are joining in the demand for a rehearing by the commission, and their protests are most vigorous.

It has been the general comment of those with whom The Christian Science Monitor representative has talked over this matter, that the commission has failed to consider public opinion. To "rush it through" the commission in the quickest possible order seems to have been the aim of the telephone company, and let the people "stew" afterward, but the "stew" the people are making this time is of a different variety than has heretofore been made. Only in a comparatively few instances does the desire seem to be recall the commission. That they acted in what they considered good judgment, according to the cry of the telephone company of "no funds," is given in the report.

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company is closely affiliated with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. It is claimed by many, who are speaking with some knowledge of the financial status of the company, that the enormous earnings piled up during the war, which enabled the company to pay large dividends besides having a surplus amounting to millions, do not warrant increase in rates.

DEBT TO CHEMISTRY OF MODERN BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York— Welcoming the delegates to the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society on Monday, Edward G. Miner, of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce pointed out the great debt modern business owes to chemistry.

"The relation of chemistry to modern industry," said Mr. Miner, "is one of the most fascinating features of the last half century of our development of modern knowledge, and the final perception on the part of the average manufacturer of the possibility of the application of science to the material needs of the world makes a long step forward in the education of mankind."

"Conditions are now dynamic and in the industrial struggle in which the world of today is engaged only those succeed who are efficient, and that efficiency is based upon scientific knowledge as it is applied to industry."

CARPET STRIKE SETTLED

THOMPSONVILLE, Connecticut—The strike of the tapestry and dye house departments of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, which has been in progress since February 28, was officially declared off yesterday as the result of conferences between a citizens' committee and officials of the company which the company agreed to take back all former employees to a compromise wage offer recently made by the company. Only the brusque workers are holding out and they remain firm against the acceptance of the wage cut.

SUNDAY CLOSING LAW ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California— At Pomona, a city of about 20,000 people, 30 miles from Los Angeles, a Sunday closing law was adopted by popular vote recently, to take effect on May 11. The balloting was very close, the measure going through by a margin of only 55 votes. All paid amusements in Pomona are to be closed on Sundays, including theaters, baseball games, pool halls and professional entertainments.

"The aim of the club is to make for good citizenship in so far as the city, representing the public at large, can do so," says Mr. Raitt.

TRANSLATIONS—French-English

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The resignation of Alfred E. Burton, dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, effective at the end of the scholastic year, has been announced. He received his degrees of S. B. and C. E. from Bowdoin College. During the war Mr. Burton was in charge of the free naval schools of the United States Shipping Board.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Competent general houseworker.

MRS. JOHN NICOL, 822 Michigan Ave., Wilmette, Illinois.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TRANSLATIONS—French-English

Miss Mary's School, Knoxville, Illinois.

A REFINED young woman would like position for the summer as a companion; willing to travel; references exchanged. G-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

INCENTIVE PLANS IN CITY'S INDUSTRIES

First General Study of Employee Welfare Projects Completed by Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and Report Is Submitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—In the last few years there have been instituted in all parts of the world industrial welfare and employees' welfare projects, the general purpose of which has been in some way to allay the general discontent of labor. These projects have covered a very wide field. This is shown by a survey of all known profit-sharing, stock sale, and bonus plans in this community which has just been completed by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and is the first general study of the project probably that has so far been made.

This report is entitled "Employees' Incentive Plans in Cleveland Industries," and for its completion investigation was made of some six hundred firms in the Cleveland district employing approximately two hundred and ten thousand people whose management was interviewed through questionnaires and visits. Of these firms, 19 per cent reported plans of the foregoing types.

General Divisions

In the report of the committees, the plans have been classified in two general divisions and group incentive plans. The first deals with premium plans, task and bonus plans and those of a similar character, "offering incentives to individual employees based on their accomplishments, individually or in small groups, measured by predetermined standards of production." Group incentive plans have been further classified into profit-sharing, limited profit-sharing, bonus and stock sales plans.

The important points of each section, dealing with plans of a given type, are summarized at the end of the section. A section on "Discontinued Incentive Plans" indicates some of the difficulties that must be overcome in the development of incentive plans.

While the report deals mainly with those plans classified as group incentives, the committee has recognized the method of offering individual incentives based upon individual accomplishment is fundamentally correct. Examples of such plans are given in the report.

Basic Plans Shown

Certain basic ideas that should underlie incentive plans have been formulated. These are found to include the following:

An incentive plan should have as its fundamental purpose the increasing of the value of employees' services both to themselves and to their employer.

Such a plan should serve to promote confidence and understanding between the employer and employees.

To that end, the benefits of the employees should be substantial and in addition to the current rate of wages.

The plan should not represent paternalism or philanthropy on the employer's part.

The participants in the plan should be informed as to the factors affecting the payment and the amount of the incentive.

They should, preferably, be represented in the administration of the plan.

The plan should be designed to meet the needs of each enterprise and to accomplish the worthy objects of the employer.

The success of any plan is particularly dependent upon the effectiveness of its management. Any plan, no matter how admirable may be its features, will fail unless it is properly managed.

Throughout the report many intermediate objects of profit sharing, other than those stated above, are illustrated. These include increased productivity, reduced labor turn-over, prompt and regular attendance, loyalty, interest in the work, thrift, and self-development. It is stated that, wherever under existing wage systems these factors are not given due weight, it is the proper function of incentive plans to remedy this situation.

The report is a part of the labor relations committee's program intended to educate the public regarding basic principles governing labor relations, as set forth in its "Declaration of Principles" issued in April, 1920. It is an evidence of the great interest which Cleveland is taking in the solution of industrial problems.

QUEBEC'S POLICY ON ROADS AND EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The policy of the provincial government in regard to good roads and rural education was outlined by L. A. Taschereau, the Premier, in a recent speech. "I want to place the position before you exactly as it is," said Mr. Taschereau. "We have built over 3000 miles of highways in the Province of Quebec and have spent a great sum on the work. That shows that the government is prepared to give the Province the best possible roads. But there are many questions that must receive very careful attention, and we must pay particular attention with regard to increasing the debt of the Province. We found last year that some country roads which were built in this Province cost approximately \$35,000 per mile, and this is of course too much. The government can perhaps afford to advance these amounts to the

municipalities but the municipalities cannot afford to expend that amount on the building of roads.

"I have traveled throughout the United States and I find that in our Province we are building much wider and more expensive roads than the American people are. It is not for the government but for those at the head of the municipalities to decide whether to remain within certain limits. We must further consider that 10 years ago we built roads at one-third of the cost we do today. That is to say, we could build three miles at the cost of one today. I may say that the highway from Montreal to Sherbrooke must and will be built, but I ask the public not to expect that it will be all built next summer. This applies to all roads and I would ask the municipalities to be reasonable and not ask the government to do something that they cannot expect. We asked the Legislature to have prepared by January 1 information concerning the respective needs for the coming season. We received demands for over \$12,000,000 and we were told by each member that this was absolutely needed. The government and the municipalities cannot spend \$12,000,000 annually in roads.

"There are certain other needs besides roads, such as education, public assistance and experimental farms, of which we hope to have 20 in the Province. We gave \$3,000,000 to universities, but we do not want to give all to universities. We want to do a lot for primary education, and I can assure you that the millions we have given to the universities will not hurt the smaller schools in any way. I feel that because we have been generous to universities we must be equally generous to the rural schools and help as well as the finances of our Province will allow. I want to say that the Protestant schools in the eastern townships are not getting the support they need. The teachers must be paid and it is the desire of my colleagues as well as myself that the Protestant schools should be carefully and generously looked after."

ENGINE REPAIRS IN OUTSIDE SHOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania— Although admitting that repair work on Pennsylvania Railroad engines costs twice as much in "outside shops" as in the company's own repair stations, James T. Wallis, general superintendent of motive power for the railroad acknowledged before an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission that 13,700 repair men of the railroad had been laid off since March 1, 1920, when the company began sending locomotives out for repairs. The contract with the outside shops was stated to call for the repair of 200 locomotives at a cost of \$4,500,000. The examination of Mr. Wallis was conducted by Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the American Federation of Labor.

The witness further admitted that it was not inefficiency on the part of the company's repair men that caused the shifting of work. Time, he stated, was the reason, and the company was willing to pay twice as much for the work in order to get it done quickly. Questioned further, he admitted that while the outside shops had promised to finish the work in two months, about six months elapsed before the contract was completed.

The object of the present hearing is to determine whether the company was guilty of wastefulness in sending this work outside. Mr. Walsh sought to bring an admission that railroad workers were laid off in an effort to weaken unionism. An effort was also made to show that officials of railroads and bankers interested both in the finances of railroads and of outside shops were in part responsible for this shunting of work.

On the other hand, Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania system, presented a carefully prepared paper purporting to show that of approximately \$140,000 spent in repairs by his company since it resumed active management of the system, only 6 cents out of every \$1 thus spent went outside the company's own shops, and then only in emergencies.

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ONE-MAN CARS UPHELD

Special for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The legislative committee on street railways, with two members dissenting, has voted unfavorably on the bill introduced by organized labor for the abolition of one-man cars on the street railways of the State.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, April 25, 1921.
ADMIRATION of Charles Dickens increases. His popularity spreads. Is there any English author in America so beloved? I doubt it.

These reflections arise from an evening I spent recently at the monthly meeting of the New York Dickens Fellowship. Owing to an engagement, I was late, say an hour and a quarter, deplorably late. But it was well, because when I entered the galleries of the National Arts Club the proceedings were well in progress, and I had a sudden vision of the largeness and enthusiasm of this Dickens audience. Think of it! Merely a monthly Dickens meeting in New York, in the year 1920, yet the packed people could not have been more excited and demonstrative if the occasion had been a political caucus.

THE INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENT was excellent. Dr. Allen, in the chair, was fatherly, humorous, pathetic, in fact quite Dickensian. Dr. Duffield gave a remarkable analysis of "Bleak House," and read meanings into the book which would have astonished and delighted Dickens as much as Ruskin's interpretation of Turner's pictures astonished Turner. A poet from California read a sonnet she had composed in honor of Dickens, which the chairman ordained should be entered on the roll of the proceedings. The delegate who will attend the summer meeting of the London Dickens Fellowship was introduced. An Englishman, who seemed familiar with Westminster Abbey, described how, as a small boy, he had realized what true fame was when, after observing that most of the monuments in the Abbey require a yard of lettering to explain the virtues and renown of the heroes described, he noted that the creator of "David Copperfield" and "Bleak House" was advertised by one line only, his name, Charles Dickens. Finally Professor Troup hurried at the audience a paper on "The Villains of Dickens," in which he proved amusingly, and with great rapidity (he was limited to 15 minutes), that the villains of today are much worse than the villains in the works of Charles Dickens. Highly pleased with the evening, I went home and inflicted upon Belinda the 30 questions in Calverley's famous Pickwick Examination Paper. A half of one per cent about represents the efficiency of her replies (it was midnight); but I suspect that even Dr. Allen, or Dr. Duffield—well, let it pass.

I BELIEVE that I could pass an examination on Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World," which I have just seen again, after some years, at the Bramhall Playhouse. If there be a finer modern play I do not know. It is brilliant, poetical, humorous, boisterous, there is not a false or redundant line from the first word to the last cry of "Fagott Mike! 'I have lost' my Playboy of the Western World." There was no disturbance. I suppose by this time the Irish have learned to listen glumly to this play—the most trenchant criticism of the Irish temperament, by an Irishman, that has ever been written. It is as relentless as Eugene O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones," but O'Neill's theme is the failure of the Negro in a time of well-being.

I T has come. As I could not procure "And Even Now," by Max Beerbohm, in New York, I ordered it from London. Reader, if you are eager for humor, observation, subtlety, at their highest, with perfect literary breeding, and a style that has been fashioned by the author into a vehicle that is the exact mold of his thought, read "No. 2 The Pines." A great deal has been written about Swinburne, but I doubt if anything better has ever been said than by Henry Adams in a page or two of his "Education," and by Max Beerbohm in "No. 2 The Pines," contained in "And Even Now."

R EADERS of Rupert Brooke know all about the old Vicarage, Grantchester, near Cambridge, his home. There a cross has been unveiled and on it are the names of the 17 Grantchester boys. Rupert Brooke taking this place, alphabetically, with the other village lads. To the inscription is added a line from his poem "The Old Vicarage, Grantchester," the line "Men with Splendid Hearts." The passage runs:

"From England's one land, I know,
With Splendid Hearts go; go; go;
And Cambridgeshire, of all England,
The Shire for Men who Understand;
And of that district I prefer
The lovely hamlet Grantchester."

WE were talking at luncheon about anonymous books that have had a vogue, such as the novels written by Henry Adams and John Hay. "Did you ever read 'Philip Dru: Administrator'?" asked the Publisher. "No," I said, "by whom is it?" (I am careful of my grammar when talking to a publisher). He leaned towards me and whispered the name of a prominent American statesman. "How interesting," I cried. "I should like to read 'Philip Dru: Administrator'." "I'll send you a copy," said the Publisher. In good time "Philip Dru: Administrator" arrived. The political and constructional parts are well gone, but oh, the fictional parts. I don't think that I have ever read such stilted dialogue and such sorry characterization. It is difficult to write well; it is difficult even to write passably. That is why so many writers run in first speed, never attempting second or third. Neutral is the safest.

NOT often do I find just the book that I want. Holding the opinion that in architecture America has gone ahead of all the other nations in architecture of the day, I was eager to find a volume illustrating the best example of 1920 architecture. At the exhibition of the Architectural League now being held in the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum, I found it. The title is "The Year Book of the Architectural League of New York." I am

trying to get Belinda to do without a new Blue Flame Stove, for our cottage in Kent, England, in order that I may acquire the volumes of the past 10 years.

ANOTHER book that gives me great pleasure is Arnold Bennett's "Things That Have Interested Me." merely fragments from his Diary or Commonplace Book, but so sane, and hard-headed, and cock-sure, and lively. Arnold Bennett is not a great writer, but he has a way of putting things that compels interest. He sings the changes on a favorite title with all his usual confidence. He published in 1906. "Things That Interested Me."

In 1907. "Things Which Have Interested Me."

In 1921. "Things That Have Interested Me."

PROBABLY the most popular features in American papers, after the editorial articles, are the Comics (alas!), the Serio-Comic Columns, and the witty lines supplied to fill up when a column is short. Often these single lines almost make me laugh aloud.

TO Straight Statements I have added—

"It is not a good time to strike when the lion is hot." (From The Sun, April 16, 1921).

A LSO—

"With the small minority of Americans calling themselves the *intelligentsia* the notion seems to prevail that no novelist is great unless his name has to be sneezed." (By Don Marquis, in The Sun-Dial).

MONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"Mystic Isles of the South Seas." By Frederick O'Brien.

Because this adventurous author writes beautifully, makes pictures, remembers, and tells us of a region that, in spite of the white man, is still romantic and legendary.

"The Connecticut Wits and Other Essays." By Henry A. Beers.

Because I lived for two summers in Connecticut, and found the men wise, truthful, but not always witty.

"His Fatal Beauty; or, The Moore of Chelsea." By E. V. Lucas.

Because I find this booklet included in the Bibliography of George Moore published in The London Mercury. It is privately printed by Clement K. Shorter, and maybe probably, there is a laugh in every paragraph. Q. R.

A NOVEL THESIS

The Birds of Aristophanes. Considered in Relation to Athenian Politics. By Edward George Harman. London: Edward Arnold. \$3.

We commonly interpret the "Birds" as brilliant fantasy touched, but no more than touched, with allegorical allusion to Athenian dreams of empire in the western Mediterranean. It has been compared to the "Tempest" and efforts to discover deeper political significance in the ancient comedy of Aristophanes have been declared equally as foolish as similar efforts would be to discover in Shakespeare's comedy an allegorical representation of Queen Elizabeth and the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Mr. Harman, however, refuses to believe that Aristophanes would have been satisfied with mere fantasy. He thinks he has found the long-missing clue to *Æschylus' Prometheus*; and this is the literary analogy established by *Æschylus* between the radical democracy of Athens and Zeus, the younger god, who had dethroned Kronos, ruler in the golden age. Following this clue he traces in the "birds" an allegory which would have been fraught with great danger for the dramatist if it had been clearly understood by the state authorities. For this reason, Mr. Harman argues, Aristophanes gave it sufficient fantastic indefiniteness to defy the sycophants, and, as it has turned out, Greek scholars ever since. Mr. Harman considers this to be the intended allegory: Athenian Moderates (*Trygæus*) will soon join with the Conservatives (the birds), who were the rulers of old (under the constitution of Solon), to overthrow the radical democracy (Zeus and the younger gods). The stratagem to be executed consists in the seizure of Sicily (*Cloudeukootoun*) by the armament under Alcibiades, the building here of a strong refuge for all the bond, and the ultimate blockade of Athens, cutting off the tribute from her empire. Upon this should follow the restoration of an aristocratic constitution (sovereignty).

Mr. Harman supports this novel interpretation by a picture of Athenian political conditions far less laudatory, but possibly truer, than usual. It instantly reminds us of the last days of the Roman Republic and a Julius Caesar more successful than his prototype Alcibiades. Is there any significance for us in the fact that Grote's partiality toward the Athenian democracy is replaced by an emphasis on the worst features of democracy? Yet this book was written in England even before the war.

A SENTIMENTALIST

Camp-Fires and Guide Posts. By Henry Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Henry Van Dyke is, as every one knows, a pleasant sentimentalist who writes in harmony with the gentler tendencies of American literature throughout the past. He follows the Puritan tradition with a grace that over seems tinged with sadness, even in his sentence forms. Whether he is writing on the old subject of fire-light, or Japan, or tendencies in democracy, or on William Dean Howells, he invariably has some musing lesson to impart. That, of course, is why his work seems tame to such a modern critic as H. L. Mencken. His present volume is indeed in no way startling, though it will make agreeable reading for many who like quiet vacations.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Modern Democracies. By James Bryce (Viscount Bryce). In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$10.50.

In these days, when hasty book-making is to be met with on all hands, especially in the realm of international politics, when the "made" book, composed largely of extracts from other books and quotations from newspaper articles, is so frequently presented as the last word on a given question, and almost anyone who has "got up" a subject feels himself fully equipped to pronounce upon it in print; it is peculiarly welcome and refreshing to come upon a real book like Lord Bryce's "Modern Democracies."

Like its two great predecessors, "The Holy Roman Empire" and "The American Commonwealth," "Modern Democracies" is evidently destined to take its place as a standard work. Viewed only as a historical record, it can never become out of date, whilst the fundamental nature of the subjects dealt with insure for it continued interest.

The first thing that strikes the reader about the book is, perhaps, its amplitude. It is concerned with a great subject and it is dealt with, as it should be, in a great way. A world journey of many months, and the thought and work of some ten years went to its making. Besides visiting Switzerland and other parts of Europe, for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information, Lord Bryce also traveled widely in the United States and Canada, Spanish America, Australia, and New Zealand. He completed his journeys shortly before the outbreak of war in 1914. "The undertaking," Lord Bryce writes in his preface, "proved longer and more toilsome than had been expected; and frequent interruptions due to the war have delayed the publication of the book until now, when in some countries conditions are no longer what they were when I studied them eight or ten years ago. This fact, however, though it needs to be mentioned, makes less difference than might be supposed, because the conditions that have existed in those countries, and especially in France, the United States, and Australia, from 1914 to 1920, have been so abnormal that conclusions could not well be drawn from them, and it seems safer to go back to the earlier and more typical days."

As might be expected from any book coming from Lord Bryce, one of the most delightful features of "Modern Democracies" is the simple straightforwardness of its method. A perusal of the chapter headings of Part I, entitled "Considerations Applicable to Democratic Government in General," affords a glimpse of the issues involved which is in itself singularly illuminating and inspiring. Liberty, Equality, Democracy and Education, Democracy and Religion, The Press in a Democracy, Party, Local Self-Government, Traditions, The People, Public Opinion are all titles which hold out to the reader, familiar with the author's other writings, the expectation of very good things. This expectation will certainly not be disappointed, for these earlier chapters contain what is necessarily the most enduring part of Lord Bryce's work. There is nothing purely academic about the way in which the subjects are dealt with. Lord Bryce moves forward easily and vividly, seeking always to present the broad general view and to avoid unnecessary detail and appeal to authority, whilst every now and again pausing to interject some delightful pointed note in the form of an anecdote or personal observation.

Then again, the text is full of welcome digressions. As, for instance, in the chapter on Democracy and Education, when describing briefly the political education of the ancient Greeks we are told that the "modern" part of the work will surely be that in the second volume dealing with the all-important question of democracy and foreign policy. Here it is interesting to note, in spite of all the difficulties in the way of such a development, difficulties which he fully states and fully recognizes, Lord Bryce is evidently quite satisfied in his own mind that the settlement of foreign policy in the future rests with the people. "What we want to know," he says, "is not whether oligarchic and secret methods have failed—that may be admitted—but whether democratic and open-air methods will succeed any better. What light does history throw on the question?"

The light which history throws on the question, as focused by Lord Bryce, is quite remarkable. It shows that, both in the United States and in the United Kingdom, public opinion has not only had an enormous effect upon the shaping of foreign policies, but that, in those instances where the government and the country appeared to be at variance, the people were generally proved, by subsequent events, to have been right. This was particularly shown to have been the case during the American Civil War, when the Government of Great Britain, at first, inclined to favor the South. "Feeling," Lord Bryce writes, "was bitter, and the partisans of each side were numerous meetings, but it was remarked that, whereas the meetings which were called by the friends of the North were open to the general public, admission to those summoned to advocate the cause of the seceding states was confined to the holders of tickets, because it was feared that in an open meeting resolutions of sympathy with the South could not be carried. These and other evidences, showing that the great bulk of the nation favored the cause of the North as being the cause of human freedom, as soon as President Lincoln's Proclamation had made it clear that slavery would disappear, confirmed the Cabinet in its refusal to accede to Louis Napoleon's suggestion that England and France should join in recognizing the seceding states as independent."

Another feature which renders Lord Bryce's book peculiarly useful is the way he has of summing up, at the end of each chapter, the chief points that

have been elucidated. These summaries, in a work covering such a vast ground as "Modern Democracies," are peculiarly welcome, and form a valuable check on the study of the book as a whole. Again and again, it may be ventured, will the serious student of the work be drawn to turn back and reread with greater care many passages when he comes to the summary at the end of the chapter.

III

After thus clearing the ground and laying the foundation in this first part devoted to the consideration of the general question, Lord Bryce goes on to his main subject, the consideration of "some democracies in their working." Any detailed review of this part of Lord Bryce's book, in the space available, would be impossible. Each of the sections, dealing, in turn, with France, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand might well claim a review in itself. In connection with the chapters on the United States, however, it is particularly interesting to note that Lord Bryce presents an entirely new study of his subject. Lord Morley declares, somewhere, that what a writer has said once, in the best way he knows how, he need not hesitate to repeat if occasion should demand. Lord Bryce, however, has not hesitated to do again and differently something which he has already done once so well. "The chapters which here follow," he declares in a prefatory note to the United States in "Modern Democracies," "are not an abridgment of the full description of the Constitution and government of the United States presented in my book entitled 'The American Commonwealth,' which was first published more than thirty years ago, and has been since enlarged and frequently revised. They have been written as a new and independent study of American institutions, considered as founded on democratic theories and illustrating in their practice the working out of democratic principles and tendencies."

Needless to say, the study is a complete and comprehensive one, and this is true of all the others. To the student already, in a measure, familiar with the political history of the countries included in Lord Bryce's survey, not the least welcome feature of "Modern Democracies" is the way in which it can be opened almost anywhere and the reader find himself on familiar ground. And in this connection he will surely be frequently surprised at the way in which the writer has managed to bring his study right down to the present day. He will find abundance of light thrown on all the great questions of the hour, from the reform of the French Constitution to the question of "the state in industry" in Australia and New Zealand.

To many people one of the most absorbing chapters in the book will surely be that in the second volume dealing with the all-important question of democracy and foreign policy. Here it is interesting to note, in spite of all the difficulties in the way of such a development, difficulties which he fully states and fully recognizes, Lord Bryce is evidently quite satisfied in his own mind that the settlement of foreign policy in the future rests with the people. "What we want to know," he says, "is not whether oligarchic and secret methods have failed—that may be admitted—but whether democratic and open-air methods will succeed any better. What light does history throw on the question?"

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ONE VOCATION

The Engineer. By John Hays Hammond. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

In Lord Bryce's view, the demand so frequently heard throughout the world today, that secret diplomacy be abolished, and that the people be placed in control of all foreign relations, is based on an uncontested right—for the reason that a nation has "every right to deliver its opinion on matters of such supreme importance as the issues of peace and war." Lord Bryce, however, is not blind to the tremendous difficulties of the situation. He proposes to meet them in the only way they can be met. If the present ideals of international relations are to remain unchanged, then there is no other way of maintaining and developing them save by a more or less secret diplomacy. But Lord Bryce sees no reason why they should remain unchanged. He maintains that if publicity in the conduct of negotiations is to be required and the

IN SOVIET RUSSIA

The Academy of Science in Petrograd has been continuing its work during the last few years despite the political troubles involved by the revolution, though some of its more prominent members have passed away—viz: Lappo-Danilewski, Djakonov and Shachmatov. Each of them was a respected figure in the Russian scientific world. Lappo-Danilewski has always been engaged on historical research of different phases. His chief work, dealing with the influence of western civilization upon cultural life in Russia in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, a work which occupied some 15 years, has, so far as we know, remained unpublished.

The importance of this question of attention on the part of the people to foreign affairs Lord Bryce insists upon, again and again. "Ignorance is the great obstacle." Such ignorance Lord Bryce's book ought to go a long way toward removing.

PLEASANT PAPERS

A New England Group and Others. Sherburne Essays. Eleventh Series. By Paul Elmer More. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.

The essays of Mr. More are always scholarly and always charming. These are great qualities, and if Mr. More covers old ground, he by no means pursues a beaten track. In this last and not least pleasant of his volumes, he dives from Jonathan Edwards to Lord Morley and from the early poetry of New England to Oxford today in its relation to women and to religion. "Quot homines tot sententiae" Terence wrote, which may be ruthlessly translated, Every man to his liking. But this final essay in Mr. More's present volume will strike many people as amongst the best of his delightful papers. There is not a great deal to say about Edwards, about Emerson, or about Norton which has not been said before. About Henry Adams, Butler of Erewhon, or Lord Morley there is not a great deal more. In the case of Lord Morley, indeed, Mr. More seems to have a prejudice founded on a misconception. He thinks that there is something unworthy in enjoying a social condition which you condemn sufficiently to desire to see altered, and from this point of view the Roman father may be the case. Consistency can, however, be impossible or ridiculous in circumstances which you do not control. Lord Morley wishes to see the social system changed, but he has not the power to change it. Surely, then, there is nothing of "ingratitude" or "duplicity" in his enjoying the hospitality of Lord Rosebery at Epsom, even if he thinks the conditions which make possible the luxury of Lord Rosebery's Epsom menage should be ended or ended.

In his dissertation on Mr. Poole's story, "The Harbour," Mr. More plunges veritably in medias res. He comes to the assistance of the university in its struggle with violent modernity, and his success will be weighed most probably by the human sympathies or intellectual preferences of his readers. On the one side he sees mechanical efficiency hurrying the world towards a series of Armageddon; on the other side, fear driving organized society to go out and reason with this efficiency, clothed in the habiliments of Nietzschean humanity. Mr. More thinks that if the world had paid less attention to policy and more to duty it would have been better for it. The beginning of wisdom, he points out, is the fear of God, and his prescription accordingly is, "to get the fear of God back into society." But here you are only back where you started. What, in the name of definitions, does he, or you, mean by the fear of God?

The light which history throws on the question, as focused by Lord Bryce, is quite remarkable. It shows that, both in the United States and in the United Kingdom, public opinion has not only had an enormous effect upon the shaping of foreign policies, but that, in those instances where the government and the country appeared to be at variance, the people were generally proved, by subsequent events, to have been right. This was particularly shown to have been the case during the American Civil War, when the Government of Great Britain, at first, inclined to favor the South. "Feeling

THE HOME FORUM

A Visit to a Member of the Institute

I have made up my mind. I will go and see M. Charnot. But before that I will go to his publisher's and find out something about this famous man's works, of which I know nothing whatever.

He lives in the Rue de l'Université.

I have called. I have seen him. I owe this to an accident, to the servant's forgetting his orders. As I entered, on the stroke of five, he was spinning a spiral twist of paper beneath a lamp-light to amuse his daughter—he a member of the Institute, she a girl of eighteen. So that is how these big-wigs employ their leisure moments!

The library where I found them was full of book-cases—open book-cases, book-cases with glass doors, tall book-cases, dwarf book-cases, book-cases standing on legs, book-cases standing on the floor—of statuettes yellow with smoke, of desks crowded with paper-weights, paper-knives, pens and inkstands of "artistic" patterns. He was seated at the table, with his back to the fire, his arm lifted, and a hairpin between his finger and thumb—the pivot round which his paper twist was spinning briskly. Across the table stood his daughter, leaning forward with her chin on her hands and her white teeth showing as she laughed for laughing's sake, to give play to her young spirit and gladden her father's heart as he gazed at her en-chanted.

I must confess it made a pretty picture...

I was not left long to contemplate. The moment I lifted the portiere the girl jumped up briskly and regarded me with a touch of haughtiness, meant, I think, to hide a slight confusion...

I felt myself doubly uneasy in the presence of this reader of the Early Text and of this laughing girl.

"Sir," I began, "I owed you an apology..."

He recognized me. The girl moved a step.

"Stay, Jeanne, stay. We shall not take long. This gentleman has come to offer an apology..."

"Sir," I said, "I came also to ask for a piece of information."

"I am at your service, sir."

"M. Flamaran has probably written to you on the matter?"

"Flamaran?"

"Yes, three days ago."

"I have received no letter; have I, Jeanne?"

"No, father."

"That is not the first time that my excellent colleague has promised to write a letter and has not written it. Never mind, sir: you are sufficiently introduced."

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"Sir, I am about to take my doctor's degree."

"In arts?"

"No, in law; but I have a bachelor's degree in arts..."

"You have, then, bent towards literature?"

"So I have been told."

"A pronounced inclination—hey?"

"To scribble verse."

"The old story: the family driving a lad into law; his heart leaning towards letters; the Digest open on the table, and the drawers stuffed with verses? Isn't that so?"

April Days

There are no days in the whole round year more delicious than those which often come to us in the latter half of April. On these days one goes forth in the morning, and finds an Italian warmth brooding over all the hills, taking visible shape in a misty mist of silvered azure, with which mingles the smoke from many bonfires.... Swimming in a sea of glory, the tops of the hills look nearer than their bases, and their glistening watercourses seem close to the eye.

April warmth. The blossom of the birch is more delicate, that of the willow more showy, but the alders come first. They cluster and diffuse everywhere upon the bare boughs above the watercourses; the blackness of the buds is softened into rich brown and yellow; and as this graceful creature thus comes waving into the spring, it is pleasant to remember that the Norse Eddas fabled the first woman to have been named Embla, because she was created from an alder-bough. — Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "April Days."

Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To think is to reflect the infallibility of Mind, for Mind is the only intelligence. Now human reason will readily admit that to think is to bring to bear the faculties of intelligence, but human reason all too frequently admits the false hypothesis that intelligence may be a virtue of the human mind, and this erroneous premise leads to equally false conclusions, namely, that there may be varying grades of intelligence, that one person may be in some way endowed with a higher degree of intelligence than another, and that person is capable of the best thinking. The dominion with which man is innately endowed as the image and likeness of God. As this dominion of right thinking is universally recognized and acknowledged, sin, sickness, and death will be seen no more, and man and the universe, the perfect reflection of God, infinite good, will appear.

the one Ego, the divine Principle of all individuality. Then it will be seen that no one can escape the privilege and duty of demonstrating absolute and eternal oneness with divine Mind;

and this is all that constitutes the true thinker. Thinking is inseparable from living; to be in rapport with divine Mind, as man as the idea of Mind eternally is, is to be conscious only of what Mind knows. Recognizing man's inherent selfhood in God, it is seen how absolutely at variance with this true selfhood are the myriad beliefs of discord and disease with which the world has become engrossed. Simply to think truly, to reflect the intelligence of divine Principle, and to act in accord therewith, is dominion, the dominion with which man is innately endowed as the image and likeness of God. As this dominion of right thinking is universally recognized and acknowledged, sin, sickness, and death will be seen no more, and man and the universe, the perfect reflection of God, infinite good, will appear.

The Woodlands Are Ringing

And gaily, gaily the brooklet sings
Down where the rushes grow;
Oh, fair I would learn all the happy things
He says in his onward flow!

The honey-bees sing the most of all,
As they toll and take no rest;
Too busy are they to come at my call,
Or hearken to my request.

The woodlands are ringing with happy tales,

All last year's friends I hear:
The chaffinch, the thrush, and the nightingales,
And the little linnet dear:

Oh, would they but teach me a summer song—
A song for the month of June!

As glad and bright as the day is long,
And set to a joyous tune!

—Mathilda Betham-Edwards.

Rembrandt's Colouring

Rembrandt, in his colouring, seems to have avoided blue altogether, gaining the sense of it by the opposition of golden-brown to gray. The secret of his wonderful colour is difficult to read. A passing impression of one of his pictures is of a work all in golden-brown, with fine reds and strong blacks. But when one has looked long enough at it to get into the picture, as it were, this sense of a particular colour disappears, and we feel ourselves in the presence of actual scene, with its air, colour, and light. —George Clausen.



FARRINGDON STREET MARKET, LONDON

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A London Market

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The warfarer in London who stands on Holborn Viaduct may see beneath him in the street below a line of trading stalls or barrows which make up one of the most remarkable open-air markets in the metropolis. The stalls run north and south along the gutter line, and a profitable hour may be spent there in the hunt for "bargains." What is to be found? Far more than is comprised in Lewis Carroll's line telling

Of shoes—and ships—and sealing wax—
Of cabbages—and kings.

Gramophone records, soap and scent, photographic apparatus, music, magazines, cheap lotions for "silver-plating" brass, minor articles of clothing, fruit, nails, tools, in fact nearly everything that the heart of the haggle-hunter or the economist can desire, if he be prepared to take the goods as being of quality a little under the best and somewhat the worse for wear. And books! one must not forget the books. There were many barrow-loads of them before the war; but only one of the wandering librarians came every morning and went home every night during the whole five years of war. He is a courtly old gentleman, who knows something about the contents of the books he sells. Most of the volumes that came to Farringdon Street are the leavings and refuse of the auction rooms. Theology is always there in plenty—"Pearson on the Creed" going for twopence, the "Anxious Enquirer" for the humble penny. So great was the theology dump during the war that some of the dealers stripped the calf covers from the large folios and quartos and sold them to be turned into razor sharpeners, and sent the fine linen paper to be re-pulped at the mills. And who are the best customers at the stalls? A small proportion of girls, who buy small proportion of girls, who buy the books he sells. Most of the volumes that came to Farringdon Street are the leavings and refuse of the auction rooms. Theology is always there in plenty—"Pearson on the Creed" going for twopence, the "Anxious Enquirer" for the humble penny. So great was the theology dump during the war that some of the dealers stripped the calf covers from the large folios and quartos and sold them to be turned into razor sharpeners, and sent the fine linen paper to be re-pulped at the mills. And who are the best customers at the stalls? A small proportion of girls, who buy small proportion of girls, who buy the books he sells. 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1921

EDITORIALS

An Unofficial Reversal of Palmer

THERE has been a certain amount of surprise and disappointment amongst the supporters of federal prohibition in the United States on discovering no effort, on the part of the new Attorney-General, to revise the ruling of his predecessor in office opening the way for a return of beer for use as medicine. There was good reason to presume that the new head of the Law Department, having in view the fair imputation of the Republican victory of last November, would at least review a decision that presumes to make saloons out of existing drug stores and set up new obstacles in the way of proper enforcement of the prohibition law. The Attorney-General, Mr. Daugherty, however, has disappointed all hopes of this nature. But the Palmer ruling, which he has so far found no occasion to reverse, is being unofficially reversed, nevertheless, by something closely akin to a popular uprising against it. The doctors and druggists are responsible for this. They are the ones who would be most immediately concerned if beer should actually become available for medicinal purposes, and they are declaring in no uncertain terms against everything of that kind. They do not recognize this alcoholic compound as medicine. They do not wish to see it authorized for such uses. Neither do they wish to handle it or dispense it under the excuse that it has medicinal value, even though the government itself be inclined to tolerate it.

The plain fact is that beer is not medicine, and neither physicians nor druggists having professional standing that is worth anything are willing to risk that standing by any false pretense about this beverage. Evidence along this line has been accumulating rapidly within the last few days. Note, for instance, what the druggists have been doing. The executive committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists has gone on record as declaring that the Palmer ruling, so far as it implies that malt liquor has any medicinal properties or values, is based on a false assumption. The druggists say that malt liquors have never been listed in the United States pharmacopoeia as official medicinal remedies, and they set forth their conviction, therefore, that the manufacture and sale of beer and other malt liquors for medicinal purposes should not be permitted. Not only do the druggists balk at the idea of beer as a medicine, but they also find repugnant the notion of making their stores the center of the same sort of traffic that discredited saloons, under the old liquor régime. They feel that if the Palmer ruling should have that effect, their business would inevitably come under the ban of an outlawed traffic. Whatever profits they might be in a way to gain by handling beer under the guise of a medicine, therefore, they apparently fear would be more than counterbalanced by the loss of other kinds of patronage. Whatever prestige the drug stores now enjoy as popular centers of retail trade would, so they appear to feel, be jeopardized by any attempt to meet the sort of demand that would be sure to arise for "medicinal" beer. How strong this feeling already is amongst druggists throughout the country is indicated by the fact that sectional associations of the retailers are declaring against the use of beer as medicine, and are even backing a newspaper advertising campaign aiming at defeating the Palmer opinion. They do not enjoy being cartooned as bartenders, and they make it clear that no profits that might come to them from the sale of beer could tempt them to change their calling to that of saloon-keeper. As one of their newspaper advertisements affirms, they "do not believe in beer as a medicine," and "do not believe in drug stores selling it, and never will." That is conclusive as to where the reputable druggists stand on the Palmer interpretation of the law.

The medical men are no less conclusively adverse to accepting beer as a medicine than are the druggists. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley made it clear when the Palmer decision was first announced that beer had no status in the pharmacopoeia, and that it was not to be found among the remedies approved by the American Medical Association or among any of the so-called patent or secret remedies. But now comes Dr. C. W. Saleby of London, England, declaring that a series of experiments, conducted in London, conclusively proved that beer is absolutely without value as a food or as a medicine. Not only, he says, does the alcohol in beer destroy any food value it might have, but proof has been found for the statement that, even with alcohol removed, beer has not a particle of food value. He points out that beer for medicinal purposes in the great hospitals in England has been steadily declining for years. The decline was apparent even before the experiments were conducted showing its uselessness. As the use of beer declined, the use of good, wholesome milk ascended. Dr. Saleby makes no secret of his conviction that if experiments like those he referred to should be made in the United States, they would prove to the satisfaction of Congress that the claim for beer to be dispensed through drug stores, on doctors' prescriptions, is absolutely without validity.

Doctors of the United States are furnishing some surprises in this connection. Appealed to by the brewers to help in securing the return of beer as a medicine, doctors everywhere have been aroused to mail or telegraph their protests to Washington against that very thing. They resent any attempt of the brewery interests to make use of the medical profession as a cat's-paw in this matter. They ask for a prohibition against beer as a medicine rather than an authorization of it. Some of their associations are acting. The language of a resolution passed by a county medical association of Pennsylvania is worth noting. It urges Congress to correct the law so that the medical profession cannot be made a party to the "sale of malt liquors through booze prescriptions." It calls on Congress to protect the medical men from becoming "lit-

tle better than bartenders." In the midst of all this, it is not to be overlooked that certain of the states are individually coming forward to give their medical men just the protection which some of the medical organizations are requesting from Congress. Michigan, through her Attorney-General, Merlin Wiley, has made a state ruling to the effect that beer cannot be manufactured and sold there for medicinal uses. The Attorney-General takes the word of the medical profession that beer is not a medicine, and he says, more frankly than the federal law appears to, that any legal recommendation of beer as a medicine in the prohibition law of Michigan "must be predicated in the first instance upon the recommendation of the medical profession that beer is a medicine."

Here is a tremendous unofficial reversal of the Palmer decision. Surely the official reversal of it cannot be long delayed.

Lord Robert Cecil on Anglo-American Friendship

THE speech on Anglo-American friendship delivered by Lord Robert Cecil at a recent gathering of the American Luncheon Club in London is deserving of very special notice. Few men have worked harder or more wisely in the cause of international peace and good will than he has. Not only has his advocacy of the League of Nations been untiring, but, what is more important, he has ever striven to secure the maintenance within the League of those high ideals of which it is the outcome. It was clear, however, from Lord Robert's speech in London that he, in common with such men as Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, and many others, regards a good understanding between the United States and the United Kingdom as, to quote Mr. Hughes' own words, "the hope of the world." Lord Robert refuses to believe that the high ideals which were gained and enunciated during the war were the mere outcome of emotionalism. He insists, on the contrary, that they were the result of a great vision, that they were, in fact, the profoundest wisdom, whilst the present misunderstandings, real and imaginary, are actually of no more importance than "dust of the balance." Thus, recalling his own thoughts as he had sat in that same room, four years before, listening to a speech from Mr. Page, shortly after the United States had entered the war, he insisted how that, even in the stress of war, with the fearful losses, griefs, sorrows, and anxieties that the war caused, he had felt, along with many others that "the drawing together of our two countries was almost a compensation for all that we had suffered." "I recall," he added, "our aspirations for a new era, for what we would do together for the good of the world. We conceived of our two countries, if I may say so, as marching hand in hand toward the dawn. It was a great vision and it was an immense inspiration."

It is this vision which Lord Robert thinks so essentially right, and it is this vision which he evidently recognizes as representing the real and abiding desire of both great branches of the English-speaking peoples. Thus, referring to the reception accorded to President Wilson in London, in the December of 1918, he insisted that that tremendous welcome, the like of which no foreigner had ever received before, was not—he desired to speak quite frankly—for President Wilson himself, or even for his country, but because President Wilson symbolized to the British people the great hope that was in their hearts.

Having thus "recaptured the vision" of a few years ago, Lord Robert, with all the skill of an able speaker, reinforced with a deep sincerity, set to work to place side by side with it the situation as it exists today. Into the presence of the great hopes and great purposes they had all shared he dragged, one by one, the sorry questions which claimed to blur the outlook today, questions about Ireland, about the navy, about oil, about cables. And then, summing up the situation, "It seems pitiful," he said, "that these questions, all of them surely adjustable by friendly conversation, should interrupt or injure the relations between two great countries." Lord Robert's speech was indeed as able a presentation of the situation as could be made, whilst the appeal with which it closed was worthy alike of the speaker's outlook as a statesman and his power as an orator. He urged his hearers to keep their gaze fixed on the future, to recall the vision they had had four years ago, account it true, and then do all that they could to secure its realization. "Is it not true, as we thought it was," Lord Robert said in conclusion, speaking of the people of Great Britain and the United States, "that essentially their desires, their aspirations, their ideals are the same? If it is true, and I am sure it is, surely it only requires knowledge, frankness, mutual acquaintance to bring those desires to effect."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Canton

WHAT exactly is the true significance of the recent election of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as "President of the Republic of China" by the so-called Canton Parliament it is difficult to say. Authorities differ, just as vigorously as they always do on Chinese questions. Sir James Cantlie, Dr. Sun's intimate friend in London, to whom Dr. Sun owed his release from the Chinese Legation on the famous occasion when he was imprisoned there, twenty-five years ago, attaches much importance to this latest development. He sees in it another step, and a long one, toward the realization of Dr. Sun's ambition, "the establishment of a democratic Parliament consisting of properly elected members representing all China." He is fully aware that the step will mean a prolongation and a deepening of the hostility between the North and the South, but he evidently regards such a contingency as inevitable, as long as the present autocratic military régime lasts in Peking. On the other hand, those "unsympathetic" to Dr. Sun profess to see in the incident nothing which materially alters the situation.

Now what that situation really is, it is indeed difficult to say. To what extent is the government at Peking purely autocratic, in spite of its outward and visible

republicanism? To what extent is Japan really the guiding influence and dominating power in the "Forbidden City"? Are the three military governors in Peking to be credited when they declare that their "sole object is to protect the Chief Executive, and to further a true republican form of government, in accordance with the will of the people"? Or is it true, as Dr. Sun and his supporters insist, that, as between the militarism of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the vanquished Anfu leader, and the militarism of Chang Tso-ling, who defeated him, there is little or nothing to choose?

All these are questions to which even the best informed authorities appear to be unable to give a conclusive answer. Dr. Sun, however, is in no doubt on the matter. Ever since he suddenly emerged from one of his periodic retirements about a year ago, and placed himself at the head of the students' movement, he has been persistent in his opposition to Peking. The immediate objective of the students' movement was the overthrow of the Anfu Club, which at that time was all-powerful at Peking, and Dr. Sun joined in the struggle with all his accustomed vigor. But when the collapse of the Anfu Party was actually brought about, last autumn, not by the will of the people, roused by the students, under the leadership of Dr. Sun, but by the army, under the leadership of "the three great generals, Chang Tso-ling, Wu Pei-fu, and Tsao Kun," Dr. Sun roundly declared that he "preferred another revolution to any agreement with the North."

This attitude he has maintained ever since. When President Hsu, last February, resorted to the truly Chinese expedient of seeking to secure a reconciliation between North and South "by proclamation," Dr. Sun's only reply was to set about a thorough reorganization of the Canton Government. He has been so far successful that the Canton Parliament has elected him "President of the Republic of China." There, for the moment, the matter rests.

The Boyhood of Shakespeare

WHEN it comes to a question of explicit record, it must be admitted that very little is known about the boyhood of Shakespeare beyond the fact that he was baptized on the 26th of April, in the year 1564. For there, in the parish register at Stratford, may be seen to this day, under that date, the simple baptismal entry "Gulielmus, filius Johannis Shakspere." During the last hundred years or so, however, such loving search has been made in his writings, such careful comparisons have been instituted, such probabilities patiently examined, that for those who desire to explore this delightful field it is possible to secure a very grateful and satisfying picture of the boy Shakespeare.

It is a strangely fascinating study. True, one must preface every statement with some such phrase as "it is probable," and the words "may" and "might" enter largely into the story, but it is curious how many probabilities are really moral certainties before one has finished. Thus it is known that, in the matter of educating their children the good people of Stratford, when Shakespeare was a boy, had no difficulty. The Stratford Grammar School, which had been reorganized by Edward VI in 1553, offered free education to all. This point settled, the door is at once flung wide open to a great range of probabilities. It is known, for instance, that in these provincial schools the children were taught to write "Old English," and not the "Italian" script, which later won its way to general use. It is known, too, that the general instruction was carried on in Latin, and that the boys were led through Latin conversation books to the study of such Latin authors as Seneca, Terence, Cicero, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, and so forth. It was thus, as Sir Sidney Lee puts it, in accord with common experience that Shakespeare in his writings openly acknowledges his acquaintance with the Latin.

From this the explorer may go on to discover the references to Latin writers to be found in Shakespeare's writings, and the many indications there are that he was familiar with the original texts, and that he knew them well enough to criticize them. "Seneca," says Polonius, "cannot be too heavy nor Plautus too light." From such an excursion the student returns with much confidence to Stratford. He is now satisfied that the boy Shakespeare went to school at Stratford Grammar School, and that, day after day and week after week, he studied these things along with other boys of Stratford town. It is reasonable to suppose that he studied them eagerly, that he was quick to learn, just as it is reasonable to suppose that the man who afterward wrote of the boy with the

shining morning face, creeping like a snail

was, as a boy, just like other boys.

So from studies one goes on to games, and one finds that games did indeed flourish among Elizabethan boys, and that Shakespeare, in his writings, shows acquaintance with many games like "the whipping of tops," "hide and seek," "more sacks to the mill," "push pin," and "nine men's morris." As a great treat, alike for grown-ups and children, there were "the players." Touring players, it is known, visited Stratford, from time to time, during Shakespeare's boyhood, and, as one authority puts it, "it was a habit of Elizabethan parents in provincial towns to take their children with them to local performances of stage plays." If anything is reasonable, it is reasonable to suppose that the boy Shakespeare saw to it that he was not left at home when his father went to see my Lord of Leicester's men or my Lord of Warwick's men render the "Cradle of Security," or some other such play in the inn yard at Stratford. Then there were, of course, masques and pageants, such as those with which the Earl of Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth. The country people came from far and wide to witness the great festival, and "it is reasonable to assume," to quote Sir Sidney Lee again, "that some of the spectators were from Stratford, and that they included the elder Shakespeare and his son." The boy Shakespeare at school, at play, standing wide-eyed between his father's knees watching some traveling company, or wandering in the wonderful

land of a "Midsummer Night's Dream" at Kenilworth! It is all just probable, of course, yet the picture is, surely, strangely convincing.

Editorial Notes

THE Russia of the future will know nothing, or next to nothing, of the dire process of evolution to which it will owe its birth. This assertion is based on the incredible fact, incredible because of its abysmal stupidity, that the Russian archives, those of the past and of the present, are being pulped, literally, to provide the country with paper. In September, 1920, a paper factory was supplied with a stock of reports covering the work of the congress held in January of the same year, when at that time information concerning this very congress was needed and being called for. The revolutionary archives provide the last load of material to factories which have already engulfed the contents of Russia's priceless private libraries. In a communistic country only the State can own the libraries. In Russia it owns in order to pulverize.

AMONG the comparatively few people who appreciate etchings because they are etchings, how is the artist to find the fewer still who will like his particular style? Does advertising, in its various ways of reaching the public, increase the demand for his work? These questions are prompted by a recent display of a contemporary artist's etchings in the window of an American dealer. A placard proclaims that the artist is the world's greatest etcher. Advertising may bring notoriety, but it is questionable whether it sells etchings, and if not rightly done it may have a reactionary effect. When an artist is widely known his admirers like to be told that new plates by him have been put on the market; but the etcher gets his first and lasting clientele by an appeal so delicate and hidden as almost to defy analysis. Like the poet and his particular readers, the artist and the print-lover have some unknown bond of common understanding, and the quality of the print-loving public can be accurately gauged by the artists they encourage. The artist who shows that he has something new to tell, and knows how to tell it in the simplest way, need rely on no commercial means for calling attention to his works. These sell themselves.

ONE of the interesting by-products of President Harding's speech at the unveiling of the Bolivar statue in New York, the other day, was the education of some thousands of North Americans in the proper pronunciation of the great liberator's name. If press reports are to be trusted, the President himself was about the only speaker representing the United States who pronounced it properly, "Boleiva," with the accent on the middle syllable. Of course, all the North Americans of high school age, who are now so commonly familiar with Spanish, would have spoken it correctly. But many of the public speakers of today got their schooling before the study of Spanish was as popular as it is now. Even at that, one can hardly believe that the key word of an important international occasion should have been so mishandled, by those intrusted with public addresses, as to become "Boliviver," rhyming with flivver, or "Bolivar," with the "i" short and the accent held over for the final syllable. There may well be general satisfaction that the Republic of the North is coming into closer relations with South America. They are needed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, especially Vancouver, is stirred and rightly stirred, over the drug traffic in the Province. Canadians are evidently determined that this trade shall be eradicated at all costs. But money penalties, short prison sentences, and lax prosecution will never cure the trouble. Drastic action is necessary. Attempts have been made to place the blame on the Chinese in British Columbia, but, even if it is proved that some Chinese are implicated, they are most likely only pawns in the game. The real criminals in the drug trade must be punished, and they are the manufacturers and exporters, who usually manage to escape the clutches of the law. British Columbia might take a hint from the way in which China carried on an effective campaign to rid the country of opium. In spite of civil wars, revolutions, and a weak government, and in spite of certain interests in Great Britain and India, China carried out this great work of ridding itself of the opium trade. China was in earnest.

THE controversy between the chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and the secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, over the relations of Capital and Labor, is a concrete expression of the fundamentals of an issue that has been fought over in the United States ever since the armistice was signed. It is unlikely that Judge Gary and Mr. Kehoe ever will agree on the points in dispute. But unless the workers are treated justly by their employers, the United States will some day be faced with the same sort of crisis that recently confronted Great Britain.

THE "Mercure de France" relates an amusing anecdote about Jean Richepin which shows this eminent French littérateur not at all anxious to be taken for anything official or of the genus military. Driving to the Sorbonne for the reception of the President of the Polish Republic, Richepin was reminded by a friend and admirer that he had apparently forgotten his hat, an official cocked hat. "No," replied Richepin, "I have not forgotten it. Here it is," picking it up off the floor of the carriage. "But I can't wear a thing like that. I would be taken for a Peruvian General!"

PEOPLE who wax enthusiastic every time they hear that the railroads of the United States are to be subjected to another Congressional investigation do not always stop to think that the step means additional expense to the companies as well as to the government. The companies often have to employ extra help in order to furnish the data called for by the investigating bodies, and in many cases the increased requirements are burdensome. In order to warrant such procedure, constructive results ought to come of investigations.